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TO SAFAD
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## Column One
By
**David Courtney**

GOVERNMENT by the skin of its teeth is becoming the rule of the Western democracies instead of the exception. René Pleven has decided to attempt it in France. De Gasperi in Rome is only slightly better off with his readjusted Government. In Britain, the skin of the Government's teeth is as pink as its general pigmentation and Mr. Attlee gets along better, perhaps, than he deserves. According to the soothsayers, the expected October elections in Britain will bring about much the same parliamentary balance and much the same Government unsureness. Israel had run into similar trouble. The final election results give no promise of a stable Government except by means of a national coalition, in which oil and water will have to be stirred pretty vigorously if the laws of nature peculiar to their respective substances are to be defeated.

■

THE pity of it is that political instability goes side by side with national and international emergency and the two together make even the most God-fearing democrat edge toward the apparent efficiency and sternly-imposed unity of extremist dictatorship. In France, the prospect of Pleven's being no more than De Gaulle's precursor will be a lengthening shadow over an anxious landscape. Internal problems are bad enough. State aid to church schools and the questions of a sliding wage-scale adjusted to the cost of living are enough to upset M. Pleven's precarious balance at any moment. Outside social problems at home, the new Government will be expected to come to a decision about French air fields for NATO, West German rearmament, the place of the Saar in the still-unratified Schuman Plan pattern. Problems and problems, all of them, and capable of putting an intolerable strain upon a weak government made up of elements as diverse and exigent as those of the Pleven coalition.

■

IN the threatening emergency, the French people want something better than a Government which may or may not scrape through, depending on whether accident or party exigency are in its favour or against it. Anti-Communism cannot be the ideal amalgam in France, as it has been in some other countries, as long as the secondary threat, which may become primary, of restored German economic and military hegemony remains fixed in the French mind. Only the other day, Hitler's defender of the Brest "strong point"—his name is Gen. Ramcke—was released from a French prison. "Papa" Ramcke went off to Brunswick to the reunion of former German parachute troops; and his appearance, so writes the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung," transformed the peaceful "green devils" into madmen. "If Ramcke has a feeling for politics," adds the "Frankfurter Zeitung," "this moment should make him realise the responsibility which he personally bears." It looks as if he realises it only too well. "As old soldiers, we are not afraid of death," he said; "but we are not ready to sacrifice ourselves senselessly and bleed to death in a no-man's-land as the penal battalion of antiquated democracy." France, as one of the "antiquated democracies," should not be blamed for taking more serious note of this kind of near-Nazism than is taken by, for example, Mr. McCloy.

*Tel Aviv August 10.*

# Persian Sets Reservations On Oil Talks

TEHERAN, Thursday. — British and Persian oil negotiators at their third meeting tonight formed a special sub-committee to deal with the question of oil receipts — on which there has been such determined disagreement that all oil exports from Persia have practically ceased. The names of the sub-committee members were not disclosed.

Earlier, the leader of the British delegation, Mr. Richard Stokes, conferred for two hours with Premier Mossadeq. The discussion was "general," informed sources said.

**Soon afterwards in the Majlis Deputy Hayri Zadeh, regarded as one of the Premier's strongest supporters, said the Persian delegation was authorised to discuss only "the question of compensation payable to the former oil company for taking over its installations and the sale of oil to the British."**

Any other subject would be "null and void and will not be recognized by the Persian people," he added. His statement seemed to win general approval in the Majlis.

Deputy Keshwarz Sada, also a supporter of Dr. Mossadeq's National Front, said: "Any departure from the nine-point law of May 1 stipulating dispossession of the Company will be vigorously resisted."

### Complete Control Urged

The newspaper "Shahed," organ of the National Front, warned Dr. Mossadeq "not to repeat the mistake of his predecessors" and urged him to carry out complete dispossession of the Company.

Tonight's third session at the Shah's Summer Palace outside Teheran is expected to deal with technical matters, mainly the problem of oil receipts. Disagreement over the form of these receipts, given by tanker masters for oil cargoes, completely halted Persian oil exports late in June.

The Persian Majlis today sanctioned a $25m. loan from the U.S. Import-Export Bank to buy agricultural and roadmaking machinery from the U.S.

Meanwhile, Hussein Makki, Abadan representative of the oil "take-over" commission, warned today that "if the British think they are going to get a considerable part in our oil industry they are mistaken." He told correspondents he was in constant touch with Premier Mossadeq about the Teheran talks with Britain's oil envoy, Mr. Stokes. He did not know every detail of the talks but had "a pretty good idea what it is all about."

*(AP, Reuter).*

# *Countercharges On Kaesong*

**TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Allied delegates were ready today to resume cease-fire talks "at short notice" following Communist promises that Kaesong's neutrality would not be breached again. Communist Generals Kim Il Sung and Peng Tuh Huai made this promise over Peking radio, 32 hours after General Ridgway demanded firm guarantees.**

Later the chief Communist Kaesong negotiator, General Nam Il, made his own protest about an alleged Allied violation. He claimed U.N. aircraft attacked a white-flagged lorry supplying the Communist truce delegation. The Chief U.N. delegate, Admiral Joy, immediately replied that the complaint was "completely without validity" and would be given "such consideration as it deserved."

Brigadier General William Nichols told correspondents at the Allied advanced camp that plans for resuming the conference depended on General Ridgway's instructions. He said additional staff work had begun and there was "no physical bar on the delegation going to Kaesong at short notice if required."

### Guarantees Given

Allied delegates had waited at the advance "Truce Camp" throughout the day for a reply to General Ridgway's demand for final guarantees that no more armed Communists would violate the neutral zone.

These were given in a broadcast message from North Korean General Kim Il Sung and Chinese General Peng Tuh Huai who asked that the talks begin again.

Ground action intensified with swift moving Allied columns pushing north on the central front to reoccupy Pyongyang, at the top of the Communists' former "iron triangle." They found the town and a wide area around abandoned by the Communists.

## *Challenge To Russia*

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Dean Acheson challenged Russia yesterday to back up its peace propaganda by joining the U.S. in supporting the U.N. peace programme.

At his weekly news conference yesterday the Secretary of State read a statement suggesting that Russia prove her peaceful intentions "by more actions and less talk."

"Why should Shvernik propose a peace pact for only five powers," Mr. Acheson asked, "when we already have a peace pact, not for five powers but for 60 nations, in the U.N. Charter."

## $5,000 Million On Korea

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Congress received an unofficial estimate today that the war in Korea has already cost the U.S. $5,000 million and may cost at least as much again by June 1952.

Representative G. H. Mahon, Democrat Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, told a reporter that his figures were based on the best information available to Congress.

# Truman Assures South Koreans

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—President Truman today assured Dr. You Chanyang, the Korean Ambassador here, that the unification of Korea "is the ultimate aim of the U.S. and the U.N.," the Ambassador reported today.

Talking to reporters, the Ambassador conceded that unification was not a part of the Korean cease-fire negotiations and said it involved "political" rather than military discussions.

But the goal is a central government for Korea, selected in a "free and democratic way," he insisted.

Asked if the South Korean government would accept, as a temporary necessity, the line near the 38th Parallel which U.N. negotiators are insisting upon in the cease-fire talks, Dr. Chanyang reported that he personally believed this would be accepted.

## *Heavy Toll*

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter).—Experts estimate that nearly half North Korea's population has left south during the 13-month war, Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, Director-General of the U.N. Relief Agency for Korea, said here.

He told a press conference yesterday that out of a pre-war population of nine million, North Korea had lost a million in dead and that from 3½ to four million had fled to the south.

Most of North Korea's industrial plants have been totally destroyed during the war, Mr. Kingsley said.

## U.S. Urges Permanent Palestine Peace

WASHINGTON Thursday (UP). — The U.S. has suggested to the Palestine Conciliation Commission that it take a "more direct and authoritative" role to make a permanent peace in Palestine, informed U.S. officials admitted today.

They denied, however, reports that the State Department has drafted any new plan for peace between Israel and the Arab states, describing them as "completely erroneous."

Nevertheless, it was admitted that following the U.S. suggestion to the P.C.C., efforts may be made "to get the disputants around a round table again."

## Senate Hearing On Grant to Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is meeting behind closed doors today on the bill authorizing a grant-in-aid for Israel, with Senators Robert A. Taft and Paul H. Douglas scheduled to appear to testify in its favour.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee held a closed hearing on the bill yesterday, but the results are being kept secret. It is expected, however, that Israel's prospects will be more clearly known within two days, or at least by the time the House adjourns on August 20.

# Quarrel Over Congress Seats Disrupts G.Z. Meeting

The conference of the World Confederation of General Zionists, after a noisy session in Jerusalem yesterday on the question of representation at the Zionist Congress split into separate meetings of the two contending factions, General Zionists and Progressives.

The storm broke out soon after Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Confederation, opened the meeting when Mr. Yosef Serlin, General Zionist, took the floor and demanded that the conference first discuss the question of mandates for the General Zionist Party in Israel, which was not officially represented because it had boycotted the Congress elections. He demanded 60 seats for his group on the basis that it was five times as strong as the Progressive Party which had 12 delegates.

Mr. Moshe Kol, Progressive Party leader, created another uproar when he questioned the right of the General Zionists to the large number of seats.

Mr. Israel Dunsky, who as a delegate from South Africa has been joining other representatives from the smaller countries in trying fruitlessly to heal the breach in

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

# Unified Fund Urged At Poalei Zion

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — At the world convention of the Poalei Zion-Hitahudt here today, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin proposed an outline of the party's stand, to be submitted to the Zionist Congress next week. It includes the substitution of a Jerusalem Programme for the Basle Programme.

Mr. Dobkin also proposed a compromise on the unification of the National Funds. His views on the matter were strongly opposed by Mr. Levi Eshkol, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency Executive, who urged the establishment of a unified Fund, directly responsible to the Zionist Organization.

The American delegates opposed Mr. Dobkin's plan for a unified Zionist organization for each country, claiming that a federation of Zionist organisations in each country would better suit the purpose.

Mr. Joseph Sprinzak, the Knesset Speaker, said the Congress would devise a plan to make "Zionism come forth out of Zion."

# New Mediation Effort on Suez Canal Blockade

**UNITED NATIONS, New York, Thursday. — The delegations of three small nations to the Security Council today opened informal talks with the Egyptian representative in the hope of arriving at a compromise formula on the Suez Canal dispute. The Council meeting scheduled for today was postponed for a week at the eleventh hour on the request of Turkey, Brazil, Yugoslavia and Ecuador, who wished to consult their governments. It is understood that other nations also supported the postponement in order to permit Egypt to study the situation.**

A spokesman for the three sponsors of the resolution which was to have been submitted today, calling on Egypt to lift the Suez restrictions, said they had agreed "reluctantly" to the deferment since they did not wish to go before the Council with a proposal not assured of acceptance. The three sponsors are Britain, France and the U.S.

### Prospects Unclear

Informed sources said the delegates of Brazil, Ecuador and Turkey — Mr. Joao Carlos Muniz, Mr. Antonio Quevedo and Mr. Selim Sarper, respectively — are embarking on what they termed a "personal mediation effort" without involving their governments. The unofficial mediators declined to say whether there are any indications that a diplomatic solution is possible.

Informed sources also said that Mr. Sarper had lacked instructions on how to vote on the resolution and Yugoslavia has not yet decided, though she probably will support it. The sources also said Nationalist China is uncertain and Russia has given indications that she will abstain. The Netherlands is expected to favour the resolution while Brazil and Ecuador—still awaiting instructions—are expected to do likewise.

*(UP, INA)*

# 3-Power Support For M.E. Defence

LONDON, Thursday (AP).—Informed officials reported today that Britain has won U.S. and French backing for a Middle Eastern defence system tied to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They said the project for a "Little NATO" in the Middle East would be under British leadership.

The following details were disclosed:

- Britain will be joined by the U.S., France, Turkey and possibly Greece in a new Middle East Defence Board.
- All other anti-Communist nations with a stake in the Middle East — Arab states and Commonwealth countries included — will be free to join the Board.

### Turk to Command

- Command of the combined land forces would be given to a Turkish military leader.

The projected Defence Board would be responsible for planning strategy and for building up the Allies' land, sea and air forces in the area, officials said. Its members would have divided responsibilities. The U.S., British and French representatives, for instance, would report directly to NATO's Washington-based Standing Group, while Australian, New Zealand and South African members would report back to their own governments.

The new Defence Board's area of responsibility will include Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the crucial sheikhdoms in the southern end of the Persian Gulf, the officials reported.

# Large-Scale Autumn Manoeuvres Begun

**TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Autumn Army manoeuvres have started and will continue for a few weeks with as little interference with civil life as possible, Aloof Mordehai Makleff, Deputy Chief of General Staff, told military correspondents today.**

The manoeuvres will be on a greater scale than those of last year, but the public will feel their impact less because they will extend over a longer period. They have been designed to test the battle value of the Army, and war games involving the smallest and largest Army formations will be staged.

There will be interruptions between the various stages, but they are to be far larger than the Western Union manoeuvres in France last Autumn, Aloof Makleff said.

The units taking part in the manoeuvres are to be divided into "blues" and "greens," established on both sides of an imaginary frontier. A manoeuvre supervisory command has been set up to direct the units of both sides and judge the outcome of the "battles." The overall plans, prepared several months ago, have been kept secret even from the High Command and from commanding officers of participating units.

Directives will be transmitted to the smaller units, and it is part of the manoeuvres to test the reaction of higher officers to the news of a sudden attack. No live ammunition will be used in tactical manoeuvres, but fire will be used in one-sided excersies.

### Command Under Test

The High Command will also be tested in a special manoeuvre. The large numbers of new officers, trained during the past year, will have a chance to prove their mettle in conditions as near "the real thing" as a mock war permits.

There will be combined operations between all Army services. The Army will also test the working of new methods adopted after last Autumn's manoeuvres. In some instances, small units will have to face a much stronger "enemy" to see how their commanders would fare in adverse conditions.

The Reserves will be called up for the manoeuvres, as well as civilian vehicles. In contrast to last year, however, those who already completed their Reserve duty for the 1951-52 period, will not be called once more. The civilian population may become aware of the manoeuvres when telephone communications are cut for a certain time, or some roads closed to traffic for a day or two, but there will be no air-raid sirens and no black-out in towns.

## Election Results

Official final returns of the Second Knesset election, announced yesterday by the Central Election Committee in Tel Aviv, confirmed that Mapai has won 45 of the 120 seats, the General Zionists 20 and Mapam 15. The returns, in terms of the number of votes, percentages and number of seats allocated follow:

Votes cast 695,007
Invalid votes 7,515
Valid votes 687,492

| Parties | Votes Received | Percentage | Seats in Knesset |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mapai | 256,456 | 37.3 | 45 |
| General Zionists | 111,394 | 16.1 | 20 |
| Mapam | 86,095 | 12.5 | 15 |
| Hapoel Hamizrahi | 46,347 | 6.75 | 8 |
| Herut | 45,651 | 6.65 | 8 |
| Israel Communist Party | 27,334 | 4.0 | 5 |
| Progressives | 22,171 | 3.2 | 4 |
| Israel Arab Democrats | 16,370 | 2.4 | 3 |
| Agudat Israel | 13,799 | 2.0 | 3 |
| Sephardic and Oriental Communities | 12,002 | 1.8 | 2 |
| Poalei Agudat Israel | 11,194 | 1.6 | 2 |
| Mizrahi | 10,383 | 1.5 | 2 |
| Progress & Work (Arab List) | 8,067 | 1.2 | 1 |
| Israel Association of Yemenites | 7,965 | 1.2 | 1 |
| Farmers & Development Party (Arab List) | 7,851 | 1.15 | 1 |
| Israel Faithful — Union of Sephardim & Ashkenazim | 4,038 | 0.6 | — |
| New Immigrants & Ex-Soldiers | 375 | 0.05 | — |
|  | 687,492 | 100 | 120 |

# President Opens Talks With Parties on New Government

By Moshe Brilliant, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

**TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Constitutional steps towards the formation of a new Government will be inaugurated tomorrow when President Weizmann begins a series of talks with leaders of the Knesset parties. He will receive Mr. Zalman Shazar and Mr. Levi Eshkol, of Mapai, at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Peretz Bernstein and Mr. Israel Rokach, of the General Zionists, at noon.**

The Small Constitution requires the President to hold these talks before conferring the mandate to form a government. It is a foregone conclusion that after this formality is completed, the President will call upon the outgoing Prime Minister to attempt the formation of a Cabinet. As in the First Knesset, there can be no Government without the participation of Mapai.

But Mapai's strategic position in the inter-party negotiations will be more difficult than in 1949. Mathematically, Mr. Ben Gurion could muster a 64-56 majority for a left-of-centre coalition. Such a coalition would embrace Mapai, with 45 seats; Hapoel Hamizrahi, eight; Progressives, four; Poalei Agudat Israel, two; and a bloc of three Arab minority parties, five.

### Coalition Dangers

But it should be recalled that Mr. Ben Gurion broke up the outgoing coalition because he had found it impossible to continue to govern in a situation in which the Religious Bloc, with 16 members, held the balance of power in the Knesset and could upset the Government almost at will. If the left-of-centre coalition is formed, the situation would be even more unstable, as the defection of any one of three factions in the coalition could defeat the Government. The Religious Labour parties may prove as unpredictable as the Orthodox Bloc in the outgoing Government while situations may also arise in which the minority bloc may step out of line. The Arab lists have in their platforms demands such as the abolition of military rule and the return of refugees, which affect the security situation, and Mr. Ben Gurion has said repeatedly he will make no concessions where security is involved.

In view of this, the Prime Minister's invitation to the General Zionists and Mapam

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

# 77 Per Cent Of Electorate Voted

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—With the official announcement today of the final election figures, the Central Election Committee and the regional and district committees have concluded their work.

Of the estimated 880,000 eligible voters — the accurate figure will not be available for several more days—695,007 or about 77 per cent cast their votes, of which 7,515 were declared void. Two parties (Israel Faithful, and New Immigrants and Ex-Soldiers) polling together 4,413 votes, did not receive parliamentary seats, and their votes were added to the balances for distribution of odd seats.

### Seven Left Odd

In the straight distribution of seats, by allocating a mandate to every 5,692 voters, 113 seats were distributed, leaving the seven odd ones for allocation to those parties which had the highest balances remaining. These were: Mizrahi, Agudat Israel, Poalei Agudat Israel, Israel Arab Democrats, Progressives, Sephardi-General Zionists and General Zionists, and the Communists.

The final composition of the new Knesset was announced by Mr. M. Zilan, of the Ministry of the Interior, at a ceremony held at the clubhouse of the Merchants Association here. Mr. Justice Olshan, member of the Supreme Court who presided over the Central Election Committee, announced that of the IL.400,000 allocated by the Knesset for the election, only IL.225,000 had been spent.

Mr. Yoseph Sprinzak, Speaker of the outgoing Knesset and Mapai member of the new Knesset, thanked the committee for the efficient job they had done. He suggested that the Committee members could now take a vacation, and he hoped they would have "a long recess, lasting four years."

## Army Must Remain On Alert — Yadin

The Defence Army of Israel has taken serious note of the Egyptian declaration that she still considered herself at war with Israel, Rav-Aloof Yigael Yadin, Chief of Staff, yesterday told newsmen gathered at the army base in Sarafand. The Security Council decision on this matter was being anxiously awaited in Israel military quarters, he continued.

The Chief of Staff had noted that it was idle to ignore talk of a "second round" current in Arab states. There is no reason, he said, to doubt that the Arabs meant it and are planning for a "revenge" campaign against Israel.

Apart from the Egyptian situation, the Chief of Staff asserted that relations on the Syrian front have not yet been stabilized, recent events in Jordan, moreover, point to the existence of danger on that front also, he indicated. He mentioned further that Israel might find itself at war with an Arab state with whom it had no armistice agreement — an obvious reference to Iraq.

These factors, Rav-Aloof Yadin concluded, call for the continued alertness and preparedness of the Defence Army of Israel.

## AFTER MIDNIGHT

President Truman yesterday challenged the Soviet Union to remove the restrictions on intercourse between East and West.

The House of Representatives yesterday [illegible] by [illegible] votes to [illegible] the Republican attempt to write prohibitions on troops for Europe into the Defence Appropriation bill.

French Radicals and Popular Republicans — the latter conditionally — last night agreed to join Premier Rene Pleven's proposed Cabinet. Observers believe that M. Robert Schuman and M. Rene Mayer would retain the posts of Foreign and Defence Ministers, respectively.

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Jerusalem: 9 Rehov Hillel, Tel. [illegible]
Haifa: 7 Hospital St., Tel. [illegible]

## Social & Personal

Mr. Ya'acov Geri, the Minister of Trade and Industry, arrived from the U.S. yesterday morning after a mission of one month in connection with the Independence Loan. He was met by Ministry officials.

•

Mr. Norman Jacobs, leading British Zionist, is in Jerusalem to attend the Zionist Congress. He is staying at the King David Hotel.

•

Professor Walter Clay Lowdermilk yesterday visited Beersheba. He was accompanied by officials of the Government Soil Conservation Department.

•

The Secretary-General of the Histadrut Executive, Mr. Mordecai Namir, yesterday thanked representatives of the Histadrut fund-raising campaign in Mexico for their efforts, after the Executive had heard a report of their activities.

•

Mr. M. Gersberg, Deputy General Manager of the Ministry of Agriculture, is on leave and will be absent from his office for three weeks.

•

Professor L. Sardjito, head of the Indonesian delegation to UNESCO, is in Israel on a short visit.

•

Mr. Uri Yadin, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Government, returned by air yesterday from a tour of France, Italy and Holland.

•

Representatives from India, Sweden, Uruguay and the U.S. arrived by air yesterday to attend the Zionist Congress.

•

One hundred fifty students from France now on a study tour of Israel, yesterday visited the grave of David Remez, Minister of Education, at Zichron Ya'acov in appreciation of the late Minister of Education's interest in the summer project in Israel for youth from France.

•

Mr. Samuel Dubiner, of Dura Ltd. and Jerusalem Pencils Ltd., has returned to Israel from a business trip to Canada and the U.S.A.

•

A farewell reception for Mr. Michael Arnon, Press Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs who is leaving for London to take up a new post as Press Attaché to the Israel Legation there, was held by the Journalists' Association in Tel Aviv yesterday.

•

Mr. W.H. Robert, impresario, has left for Europe in preparation for the coming concert season.

•

Mr. Maurice Konkowski, of Brussels, arrived in Israel and is staying at the Yarkon Hotel, Tel Aviv.

•

**BIRTH**

KUNTZ — To Esther (née Bernstein), wife of Mr. Bruno Kuntz, on Tuesday, August 7, 1951, at the Elisha Hospital, Haifa—a daughter.

•

**BIRTH and BRITH MILAH**

SUESSKIND — To Trudel, wife of Dr. S. Suesskind, on August 7, 1951, — a son. The Brith Milah will take place at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, on August 14, 1951, at 11 a.m. This is the only intimation.

## Steady Water Flow In Jerusalem

A new water pump in the Jerusalem area has been put into operation and Jerusalem is now receiving an increased supply of water, it was announced last night. Water is now flowing steadily to all areas of the city, it was added.

The announcement requested the public to repair leaking taps and other defects resulting in wastage of water.

ORCHESTRA

LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON
RAMAT GAN, Amphitheatre,
Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 8.30 p.m.
Conductor: Walter Goehr
Soloist:
Pnina Salzman (Piano)
"Unfinished Symphony" — Schubert;
Piano Concerto in A-Maj. — Liszt;
The Blue Danube Waltz — Strauss;
Pizzicato Polka — Strauss;
Perpetuum Mobile — Strauss;
Polovetz Dances — Borodin;
Tickets at IPO Office, 36 Allenby Rd. (11-2, 4-6); Ramat Gan; "Turbut," 40 Rehov Bialik.

JERUSALEM — Edison
Wed., Aug. 15, 9 p.m.
Conductor:
WALTER GOEHR
Soloist:
ISAAC STERN
Sale of tickets at Cahana's.

LAST ISAAC STERN RECITAL
TEL AVIV, OHEL SHEM
Mon., August 13, 8.45 p.m.
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 36 Allenby Rd. 11-2, 4-6.

The Hebrew National
OPERA
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 8.30 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
[illegible]
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
[illegible]
Conductor: M. GOLDSTEIN

# Agriculture Gains More Apparent Than Real

By Our Economic Correspondent

It you talk to a housewife in town who spends hours on end trying to scrape together the necessary food for the family meals, you hear about what is not available. If you follow the publications of government departments and of the Jewish Agency you learn that agricultural production is rising by leaps and bounds. Various Ministers have even promised that in a relatively short time we shall grow enough vegetables to feed ourselves, and that with better mechanization and irrigation most of our present troubles will disappear during the next few years. We must examine the discrepancies between the bitter reality of empty shops and endless queues and the optimistic pronouncements backed by statistics.

Nobody should be surprised if there are shortages in times of mass immigration. Neither should it be frightening if imports are huge and exports small during a period when investments on a large scale have to be made in order to expand production.

We must look at the trend of economic development. If we are able to prove that we shall be able to produce more during a reasonable time we need not worry excessively over present shortages and huge imports.

### Agricultural Production Increased ?

It has always been asserted that agricultural production is rising steadily. The statisticians backed this opinion by comparing the total agricultural produce of the years 1949 and 1950. They were able to show that it rose 31 per cent during this time and this looked like a considerable achievement; 75 per cent more vegetables were grown, according to official statements.

Nevertheless shortages are so severe that something must be wrong with these estimates.

It is true that we have doubled the population of Israel during the last couple of years. It must however not be forgotten that today's population is not bigger than before the exodus of the Arabs. As Israel contains most of the agriculturally valuable soil of former Palestine, and the Arab triangle did not contribute much agricultural produce (except fruit), we should be able to judge the progress of agriculture by comparing figures of output before the establishment of the state with those of today.

It would however be unfair to use the figures of the last years of the world war because by then the country was producing on a larger scale than ever before because the troops in the country and the curtailment of imports gave an unprecedented stimulus to farming. Neither is it fair to compare figures of production today with those immediately after the establishment of the state, because the damage done by the war and the exodus of the Arabs interrupted regular production.

### 1942 Production Compared with 1950

The most correct picture can be achieved if we take production in an ordinary year and compare it with that of 1950. We shall have to correct this picture however by taking into account the drought conditions of 1950. In order not to confuse the issue by changed prices output should be taken by tons.

The following table gives the comparison between 1942 and 1950:

| | 1942 | 1950 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 104.4 | 27.0 | —77.4 |
| Barley | 114.6 | 36.9 | —77.6 |
| Maize | 60.7 | 19.9 | —40.8 |
| Beans, peas, etc. | 4.0 | 2.3 | — 1.7 |
| Watermelons, etc., | 64.7 | 52.2 | —12.5 |
| Oil plants | 6.2 | 3.4 | — 2.8 |
| Tobacco | 1.4 | 1.5 | + 0.1 |
| Potatoes | 20.3 | 32.8 | +12.5 |
| Vegetables | 171.4 | 125.5 | —45.9 |
| Grapes | 52.8 | 16.9 | —35.9 |
| Olives | 68.7 | 8.8 | —59.9 |
| Bananas | 8.0 | 2.0 | — 6.0 |

This table shows that we are still very far from reaching the output of Palestine in 1942. Allowance must, of course, be made for the unusual drought of 1950. This could explain at least in part the sharp drop in the produce of wheat and barley which had been sown with modern machines on wide stretches of the country. In some other crops also the drought had a damaging influence. But it would be misleading to put everything down to a bad year and to think that the right amount of water [illegible] will restore the balance in crops.

### [illegible]

Even in vegetables, where the most progress has been made, we are still [illegible] short of 1942 production. As far as grapes are concerned it must be remembered that the finer varieties used to be grown in the hill regions (near Hebron) which are not in our hands. [illegible] and the new vineyards planted do not yet bear fruit. New immigrants have however been known to neglect newly planted vineyards because they preferred public works or did not understand how to tend the vines.

The position is similar with many other crops. The kibbutzim, although in possession of as much land as they desired, often had to cut down production because they were short of hands. The economic position can be explained by the lack of balance between the shortage of manpower and the availability or arable land, between the abundance of modern heavy machinery and the lack of skill to use it.

### "Mechanization Complex"

Agriculture in Israel has been ridden with what might be termed a mechanization complex. There are endless stories of schemes being deferred because it was believed they could not be executed without machines. Instead of drying figs in the sun, which is quite an easy process, machinery was imported to process them mechanically. Tracts of land which could not be worked by tractors were left fallow because nobody wanted to bother with the old-fashioned plough. Precious equipment which was bought with foreign currency could not be used because spare parts were lacking and the settlers often did not know even how to look after it properly.

The tending of animals is a problem in itself. There is one story about some mules which were fed by their owners throwing them fodder from a roof top because the owners were afraid to go near them. There is another of cows being turned out to graze in an orchard because the would-be farmers did not know how to look after them and did not even want to possess them.

It would be a mistake to judge colonization as a whole according to these stories. But it would be a mistake too to ignore the lack of planning in the purchase of equipment and livestock and the general trend to neglect produce which can be made to pay only by working without complicated machinery.

### Lack of Planning

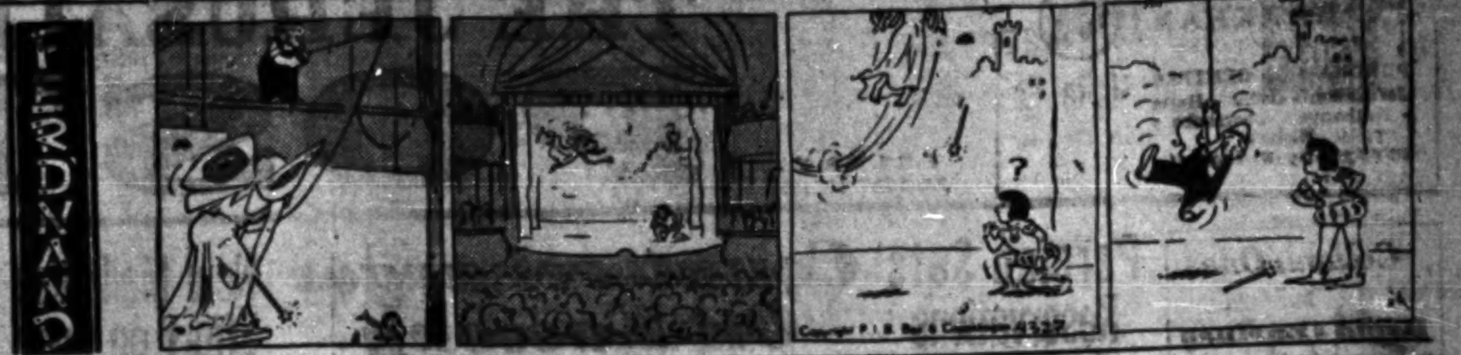
It is in any case doubtful if the masses of new farmers can be made competent in the highly complicated business of modern farming without having mastered the simpler tools first. An enquiry too is needed into the incentive for work on the farm and the damage done by giving settlers work on roads. There should be enough courage to face the fact that production is not going up as fast as it should and the actual position should not be obscured by juggling with statistics.

### Comparison with Other Countries

We illustrated the present situation by comparing output in 1942 with that of 1950. We want to enlarge the picture by comparing the percentage of the national income from agriculture in Israel with that of other countries. Israel agriculture contributed 8,9 per cent of the national income in 1950. We do not have the figures from other countries for that year but in Denmark the percentage in 1949 was 21,9 per cent, in Norway in 1948 16,5 per cent, in Canada in 1947 15,7 per cent in Holland in 1948 10,7 per cent.

We must bear in mind that Israel is not yet and will perhaps never be an industrial country in the modern sense of the term, that we have to extract a considerable part of our raw materials from agriculture (for the canning industry and perhaps spinning and weaving). We are not rich in industrial raw materials but we should be able to grow three and four crops a year with proper care and irrigation.

Here we have one of the central problems of development. The first goal should undoubtedly be to grow at least as much food as was grown before. But the approach to this goal has turned out to be faulty. More basic training, more modesty in investments, the exploitation of every possibility however small, should redress the balance which has been severely disturbed.



## Workshop Group At Journey's End

Members of the New York University "Workshop" on Israel Life and Culture, headed by Prof. Abraham I. Katch of the Department of Hebrew Culture and Education, are in Jerusalem before returning to the United States.

During the six-week course at the Beri Katznelson Institute, the 50 students were addressed by leading personalities, including the Prime Minister, the Foregin Minister, the American Ambassador, and others.

In Jerusalem, they were received by the Speaker of the Knesset and were addressed by Mr. M. Rosette, the Secretary. They visited the Supreme Court where Judge Z. Chessin, an alumnus of New York University, lectured on the growth and development of jurisprudence in Israel. Yesterday was given over to the Hebrew University and Hadassah institutions, and in the evening, they were received by Chief Rabbi Herzog, and are to be welcomed by Mayor Shragai this morning.

The Workshop, which was initiated by Prof. Katch in 1949, has brought to Israel over 200 students during three annual visits. It is the only academic programme sponsored by a University giving undergraduate and graduate credit.

# Urge Autonomy For Zionist Organization

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), stressing the need for full independence in the Zionist Organization, maintained yesterday that the proposal to establish a unified Zionist organization abroad is contrary to its democratic and popular character. All agree that a new halutzic impetus is needed, but it will not grow out of a general Zionist (not in the party sense) organization.

"Hatsofe" (Mizrahi) also joins those demanding a strong Zionist unit as distinct from a loose association of "Friends of Israel." It criticizes speeches of Mapai leaders which expressed reluctance to give the Zionist Organization a new and clearly defined charter.

"Herut" also deals editorially with halutziut, alleging that its decline is not only the fault of Diaspora Jewry but comes, too, as a result of our own behaviour. Jewish youth abroad must be made to feel that, in joining the halutz movement, it will be serving the people and state as a whole rather than the ruling party in Israel. Agreement with "official policy" should not be made the condition of halutzic service to the state."

In an article devoted to the current World Conference of the Confederation of General Zionists, "Haboker" (General Zionist) accuses the Progressives of trying to prevent democratic elections by insisting on "a blind and unrealistic" fifty-fifty distribution of all key positions as the condition of their collaboration for a two-year period.

Placing responsibility for the split in General Zionist ranks on the Progressives, the paper affirms that "they have been rewarded for their activities by the enemies of General Zionism. They have been able somehow to maintain their position, but at present they are in a sad state."

### Jalameh Report

The Government's appointment of a Ministerial Committee to study the Jalameh report comes in for criticism at the hands of "Ha'aretz," which maintains that this should have been a matter for the Minister of Police. The decision is contrary to usage, the paper continues and should be explained to the public.

Paying respect to Mr. Hacohen's votum separandum, "Ha'aretz" adds that his remarks do not, however, "effect a fundamental change in our attitude towards the report."

Demanding a popular government led by a "workers' front," "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) lists five basic planks which are defined in wide and general terms: 1) preservation of peace and our national independence; 2) planned economic development; 3) absorption of mass immigration; 4) defence of the daily interests of all working people and the middle classes; 5) defence of democratic freedoms and the rights of the Arab minority.

Admitting that about 75 per cent of the electorate voted for a planned economy, "Hakol" nonetheless advocates that, since most people don't understand much about economy anyway, we should try a laissez-faire regime, because we have not much to lose.

### Ice Situation

"Davar" (Histadrut) reports from Tel Aviv that ice distribution is now orderly in most parts of the city, but that several problems remain unsolved especially supplying ice to families where both man and wife are working.

"Ha'aretz," on the other hand, maintains that Haifa ice-queues have developed into a free-for-all in which the athletic prowess and lack of moral inhibitions and elementary manners count for more than one's rightful turn in the queue.

"Al Hamishmar" finds cause for envy in the position of Jerusalem housewives, who do not have to wait in line for fruits and vegetables. There simply are none, except, of course, for those few who can afford to shop in Tel Aviv or Haifa.

# I.F.A. Welcome Turkish Trip

By A. Kalman, Sports Editor

The Israel Football Association's Executive Committee welcomed the opportunity recently of partaking in the three-town soccer tournament between Istanbul, Athens and Tel Aviv at Istanbul, in its report issued some days ago.

The Committee decided that

1.) the invitation had "broken the deadlock surrounding the sport in the Near East" and hoped that it inaugurated a change in attitude to Israel's participation in local area tournaments, with the ultimate establishment of periodical, if not annual, meetings of this sort. It also welcomed the increased experience which was afforded Israeli players in meeting foreign sides.

2.) it expressed the hope that this would enable a tourney to be held next year, the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the I.F.A.

3.) the I.F.A. Executive Committee would take a more active part in the preparation and selection of National sides to play foreign sides both at home and abroad.

4.) the difficulties attaching to the transportation of the team and the bad flight they had had, affected the performance of the players, who were called upon to play games on two successive days following the day of their arrival in Turkey, allowing them no rest and settling-down period.

5.) the trainer did not take into sufficient consideration the performances of players of the Tel Aviv Selected team in games against foreign teams in Israel, including the Scottish side, Dundee, and effected unecessary changes which lowered the standard of performance of the teams as a whole. The Committee also criticized a number of players, who "were more concerned with non-sports matters during the games" and did not make their main and only consideration their performance and preparation for the Turkish games. They did, however, not wish to detract from the credit due to other players who gave of their best during the visit, in every sense.

6.) the friendly spirit between the team and its escorts was to be commended, with special mention of Mr. Karlo, who enhanced the reputation of Israel sport with his fair and expert refereeing.

### Investigating Committee

The Executive Committee, in their report, expressed thanks to all the Government departments and military offices for their aid in arranging the trip at short notice; to the leaders of the delegation, who "fulfilled their functions with credit," as well as the Secretary of the Association for his strenuous efforts in arranging all the formalities enabling the team to leave. The Committee called on the Working Committee to take disciplinary steps against those players "who had brought discredit" on the team. It welcomed the agreement in principle with the Turkish and Greek Football Associations to hold three similar tournaments in Istanbul, Athens and Tel Aviv, and the proposal for that in Israel to take place in 1952. It was decided that in future, teams chosen to play abroad would be selected by the whole Executive and delegated a Committee to investigate the whole question of international games in Israel and abroad and report back to the Executive within two months. It also decided that in future all escorts with teams playing out of Israel must return home with the team at the end of the tour.

## SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Richard Borchard, Br., Gen. Cargo. Heleisem, Tur., Bagged Cargo. C. D'Alene Victory, U.S. Wheat. Marit Maersk, Dan., Sacks, Conserves. Artsa, Is., Passengers, Gen. Cargo. Frank Lykes, U.S., Gen. Cargo. Riza Kaptan, Tur., Iron, Gen. Cargo. Nicola Vaptsarov, Bul., Gen. Cargo, Cement. Tielne, Swi., Wooden-Logs, Gen. Cargo. Meir Dizengoff, Is., Gen. Cargo. Louis Sloss, U.S., Wood. Topusko, Yug., Wood, Cement. Bromil, Is., Wood. Plast, Pol., Waiting to Offload. Achille, It., Bagged Cargo. Kaptan Yakup, Tur., Gen. Cargo. Salvore, It., Wood. Aydas, Tur., Wood. Bester, Tur., Bones, Kavras, Tur., Bagged Cargo.

**SHIPS EXPECTED**

9.8 Vicenzo, Gen. Cargo. Expediter, Mail, Gen. Cargo. Tell Nosshus, Maize, Hackberry, Soybean. Pascara, Chemical Fertilizer.
10.8 Florina, Maize. Andrea Costantini, Maize. Galilah, Passengers, Gen. Cargo, Immigrants.
11.8 Atlantic Ocean, Gen. Cargo, Prefabricated Houses, Fish.
12.8 Agoalemo, Gen. Cargo. Uzice, Gen. Cargo.
13.8 Atlantic, Passengers.

## American Baseball

Scores of Sunday's Games

National: Dodgers 9-2 Reds 8-0; Phils 5-12 Bucs 1-7; Braves 7-4 Cubs 4-3; Giants 8 Cards 4.

American: Chisox 6 Senators 1; Yanks 6-4 Browns 2-3; Indians 6-6 A's 3-3; Tigers 3-8 Bosox 1-5.

## EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Tonight: Ora, 27 King George, 2042; Opliatka, Jaffa Road, Mahne Yehuda, 3021. Tomorrow: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811; Hathiya, Rehov Geula, 2452.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 32 Allenby, 2366; Frankel, 21 King George, 3721; Mossensohn, 87 Ben Yehuda, 2481; Brind, Yad Eliahu Quarter. Tomorrow: Altman, 1 King George, 3791; Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 3433; Aliya, 23 Ha'aliya, 2300; Hatikva, 41 Ben Yehuda, 3507; Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 2497. Tomorrow night: Molchadski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570; Zwicker, 27 Scheinkin, [illegible]; Dr. Spitzer, 86 Frischmann, [illegible]; Shore, 26 Ahad Ha'am, 4126.

JAFFA: Tonight: Noga, 3 [illegible] St., Tomorrow and Tomorrow night Alfendri, 2 Jerusalem Road, [illegible].

HAIFA: Tonight: New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725; Assuta, 36 Herzl, 2706. Tomorrow: Weisel-Lebanon, 31 Kingsway, 3066; Geulah, 12 Hermon; Carmel, 133 [illegible], Mt. Carmel, 4713.

KIRYAT BIALIK: Tonight and all week: Bialik, 7230.

## Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.51 p.m. today and ends at 8.07 p.m. tomorrow.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 7.25 p.m.; tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 p.m. & 5 p.m. Arvit, reading of Eicha, 8.00 p.m. Sunday: Shahrit, 7.00 a.m.; Minha, 6.30 p.m.; Arvit, 7.45 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Tisha B'Av Eve: 8.07 p.m. Sunday: Shahrit, 7.00 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 p.m.

Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets Street (near Baltensbhter House): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German). Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Tisha B'Av Eve, 8.00 p.m. Sunday: Shahrit 6.30 a.m. Minha 1.00 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 6.15 a.m. & 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 1.15 p.m. & 6 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 7.15. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel: (Penmer House): Tonight: Minha, 7.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel (next to Hadassah A): HC. 6.45 a.m. Evening Service 6.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): Morning Service, 10 a.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel; Languages: English, French, German, Italian: St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M. G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.; (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Eilat St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m., E.S., 7 p.m. Rev. R. G. Allison, P.O.Box 2773.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian, Ajami): E.S. 7 p.m. Dr. Otto F. Cahn.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal). H.C. 7.30 a.m. Matins 10 a.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. T. Wisdom, Chaplain (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1305) Rev. Peter Faye Hansen: Scandinavian Service Sunday: 7 p.m. Bible Reading: Tuesday, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.; E.S. 8 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study, 8 p.m. D. L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

## Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-6 (Also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; Romema.
9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1): Exhibition of New Acquisitions; Line Engravings by Cecile Reims; Exhibit of the Month: Caryatid by Modigliani, Watercolour, Bezalel Museum.
10-1: Works by Ezer Tishby, Avram Wolf and Willy Gordon; Artists' House.
11-1: Students' Works: New Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts.
11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel; Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

9-1: Chagall Exhibition: Tel Aviv Museum.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-1 p.m.: — Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street.

## Jerusalem Cinemas

Today at 3.30 p.m.

ARMON: The Good Earth.
EDEN: Nancy Goes to Rio.
EDISON: Buccaneer's Girl.
ORION: First Comes Courage.
STUDIO: Nicholas Nickleby.
ZION HALL: The Dude Goes West.

LOST Wallet containing army and private documents in the name of Milton Regberg, (Army discharge certificate, SH.B.18 certificate, Identity Card No. 881671D. Finder please return to Misrad Habitachon, Agaf Haaspaka, Bet Romano, 9 Jaffa-Tel Aviv Rd., Tel Aviv.

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Moetzet Hapoalot cordially invites all members and friends of our Movement to a RECEPTION in honour of BEBE GOLDSTEIN, President of Pioneer Women, members of the National Board and Guests which will take place TODAY, at 4.30 p.m. at Moetzet Hapoalot Bldg. 15 Keren Kayemet Blvd. TEL AVIV.

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have been mine, said a friend of R.V.W.'s. As he was walking along Nathanya's magnificent plaza he saw in a seemingly abandoned place the plot of land which was once offered to him and he did not buy. Now an imposing building was up and its value enhanced.
History repeats itself. Shall we learn from its lessons? Studding Nathanya's ever rising star, plots for sale, from IL.2,500 a sq. m. and up. A beautiful 500 metre plot of land in Givataim, for sale—IL.11 a sq. m. An attractive three-roomed villa in Tel Ganim, for sale—a bargain. A 2½ roomed house elegantly furnished to let (furniture for sale) in Ramat Gan B. A three-roomed flat to let in Tel Aviv. A four-roomed villa in Herzlia "Gimmel" for immediate sale — ideal for a pension. 600 Dunams in Tiberias district—IL.19 dunam. Flats for sale in Bat Yam; 50 one-dunam parcelled plots in Kfar Saba—IL.350 a dunam. ½ roomed flat in a semi-detached house next to Shikun Dan for immediate sale.
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## Today's POST BAG

### THE WEATHER

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Cana'an | 38 | 20 | 32 | 32 |
| Nahariya | 70 | 21 | 31 | 30 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 77 | 20 | 29 | 29 |
| Lydda Airport | 60 | 19 | 34 | 33 |
| Jerusalem | 38 | 22 | 33 | 30 |
| Beersheba | 53 | 17 | 35 | 36 |

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

• • •

**101 IMMIGRANTS** from Yemen arrived aboard a special plane from Aden yesterday. Other immigrants who came by air include 60 from Baghdad and 20 from Persia.

• • •

The New York-bound El Al plane, with 55 passengers aboard, returned to Lydda shortly after take-off yesterday morning because of engine trouble. The passengers left aboard another aircraft.

• • •

A IL.250 fine, with the option of three weeks in prison, was passed on Ya'acov Ehrlich, a greengrocer, of 66 Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, by the Haifa Magistrate's Court yesterday. The accused had overcharged 30 pruta on a kilo of cucumbers, 20 pruta on a kilo of tomatoes and 20 pruta on half a kilo of carrots last June. The salesgirl was fined IL.25.

• • •

An export order for 1,600 cases of chewing gum valued at £26,000 has been received by Messrs. Elite Ltd. from the U.K.

• • •

For stealing a carpet from a balcony in the German Colony, Jerusalem, Haim Ben Ayush Dadon, 22, was sentenced to one year in prison by Jerusalem Magistrate M. Gaulan yesterday.

• • •

For mailing a one-pound note abroad, Odette Kartenmesser, of B'nei Brak, was yesterday fined IL.10, by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

• • •

Eliahu Shamash, 26, and Ya'acov Pinhas, 24, newcomers from Iraq, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Haifa yesterday for forging documents to evade the draft.

• • •

30 railway signalmen went on strike in Haifa yesterday against their foreman whom they have accused of incompetence.

# Fire Razes Big Haifa Flour Mill

HAIFA, Thursday. — Fire gutted the Hamifratz flour mill in the bayside area this morning, causing damage which the owners estimate at IL.150,000. Machinery and other equipment were lost and the four-storey structure was extensively damaged. The plant milled 14 per cent of the country's flour supply.

The fire broke out at 6.30 a.m. in the machine section on the ground floor. It ignited the grain and rapidly spread upward through the wooden conveyor belt. The first fire-engine arrived from Haifa shortly before 7 o'clock.

Other engines were sent by the Port Authority, Nahariya, the Army and the Navy. They succeeded in saving most of the grain and flour, but part of the latter was damaged by water. They brought the flames under control after six hours.

Experts say that the fire may have been caused by a spark from two little stones in the incoming grain, which were knocked against each other during the processing. The Hamifratz mill is insured for IL.150,000.

Fire Brigade personnel say their efforts were hampered by the lack of both water and a fire station in the industrial zone.

For lack of funds, the station there was closed in 1949 when the industrial zone was still outside the Municipal area.

## New Bread Prices Start Sunday

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The increase in the price of bread, announced by the Ministry of Agriculture on Tuesday, will go into effect on Sunday, it was announced today. A rise in the cost of flour will become effective at the same time.

The new prices are: standard, whole wheat and whole bran, 50 pruta a kilo loaf in Haifa and Tel Aviv proper, 47 pruta in Jerusalem, 48 pruta elsewhere. White Bread: 750-gram loaf, in Jerusalem 83 pruta, elsewhere 85 pruta. Halot, 500-gram loaf, non-twist, in Jerusalem 68 pruta, elsewhere, 70 pruta; twisted, in Jerusalem 71 pruta, elsewhere 73 pruta. Rolls, 60 grams, nine prutot each. Milk rolls, 75 grams, 11 pruta each.

White flour, 95 pruta per kilo; sifted white flour, packaged in one-kilo sacks, 100 pruta. Meal, 100 pruta per sack.

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Joseph Shamash was sentenced to one week in prison by Jerusalem Magistrate J. Peretz on Tuesday for having attacked two policemen in Lifta last November, and damaging property in the nearby police station.

# Quarrel Over Congress Seats

(Continued from Page One)

the Confederation, called for a "twelfth-hour settlement." He suggested an immediate meeting of a special commission to settle the problem. This motion was adopted.

The committee met for several hours but could reach no settlement. Mrs. S. Persitz, local General Zionist leader, later claimed that the Progressives were "willing to settle only if their minority ruled the General Zionist majority." The committee consisted of Dr. I. Goldstein, Mrs. Persitz, Mr. Kol, Mr. Dunsky, Mrs. Rose Halprin, Hadassah President; Mr. Benjamin Browdy, President of the Z.O.A.; and Dr. M. Goldstein, Argentine Zionist leader.

**Meeting Today**

Soon after the afternoon session started the Confederation Chairman announced that no settlement had been found and that the committee would meet again today to continue its work. He then adjourned the meeting. He later issued a statement that "no one left the meeting until after its adjournment." This apparently was in answer to General Zionist charges that the meeting had been "broken up by members of Progressive kibbutzim."

The General Zionists from Israel and other countries repaired to the King David Hotel where they held a meeting which they claimed to be a continuation of the Conference. They announced that they would "elect Confederation officers and determine the organization's position at the Zionist Congress." Earlier, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver told the faction that it commanded "a clear majority in the Confederation" and that it was "good that the playing around with the Progressives had come to an end."

At an "informal meeting" of Progressives and Independents in Kfar Hanoar, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency, presided. He reported that at pre-conference meetings the Progressives had proposed that the Israel General Zionists be admitted on condition that no voting would take place until the Zionist Congress Court decided on the representation issue. The Hadassah group suggested an equal number of seats for both factions, he said.

By midnight there was no indication whether either faction would appear at the scheduled meeting this morning of the committee to work out a solution of the representation issue. It was learned, however, that the representatives of the smaller countries, including Australia, South Africa and Brazil, were still trying to work out a modus vivendi.

Dr. I. Goldstein has called a meeting of Congress delegates of the Confederation at the Keren Hayesod Building at 2.30 this afternoon to hear Party members of the Jewish Agency Executive report on discussions which have been held at recent Agency meetings.

# *Capital Council Takes a Vacation*

The Jerusalem Municipal Council held its final meeting before the one-month summer recess last night in an atmosphere of business-like harmony.

It unanimously approved the agreement on the Municipal amusement tax on cinema tickets, reached the previous day between a three-man committee of Council members (Dr. A. Amdur, Mr. M. Friedman and Mr. M. Rubin) and the Jerusalem cinema owners.

Most of the meeting was devoted to the activities of the Municipality's Technical Department in road building. Dr. J. Berger, Head of the Department, and Mr. A. Gil, Road Engineer, gave a comprehensive survey of the network of new roads built in the western outskirts of the city.

Dr. Berger reported that the Department had prepared a three-year programme, involving a total of IL.12m., for new roads and sidewalks, drainage and canalization, housing projects, schools and public gardens. Of this programme, public works to the amount of IL.2m. were being carried out in the six-month period starting last April 1. Among them were three housing projects for ex-soldiers and five permanent and three temporary school buildings.

**Tribute Paid**

Members of all parties paid tribute to the excellent work of the Technical Department, but asked that more attention be given to laying roads in various existing quarters that were urgently required. Among the urgent projects mentioned was the improvement of the dangerous traffic situation in Romema.

It was, however, agreed that development projects must have priority, the more so as most of the funds for public works were given by the Government. Internal roads should be paid for by Jerusalem residents.

The Mayor, Mr. S.Z. Shragai, requested the Council to pay attention to road requirements in the town proper. The Mayor announced that next week the Municipality would pay back all its debts to the Government incurred during 1950-51.

The Council approved a by-law on the parking of vehicles. A licence costing IL.2 will be required for parking outside the specified zones.

# Fruits, Vegetables Short in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The shortage of fruits and vegetables in Jerusalem has led to increasing anxiety among consumers, it was observed yesterday.

Although the capital has been plagued for some time now by dearth in its greengrocery supply, even tomatoes and peppers, which had been sparsely available during the last week, have disappeared from the market in the past few days.

Only grapes have been in steady, though closely rationed supply, but these have been of inferior quality, and the omnipresent "sabra" (prickly-pear cactus fruit) has been selling as high as 20 pruta each.

**Poor Crops**

It is understood that poor crops caused by last winter's drought are the cause of the shortage. Even the fruitful Coastal Plain, and Jezreel and Jordan Valleys have been unable to satisfy local demands.

As it has been possible to sell most of the produce in the areas of production, growers have not found it worth their while to incur the high costs of freighting their produce to Jerusalem.

### Prickly Problem

RAMLE, Thursday (ITIM). Quantities of "sabras" (prickly pears) were confiscated by Food Control officials and the police at the entrance to Jerusalem yesterday from new immigrant children who had picked the fruit in the Corridor.

The officials claimed that all "sabras" are the property of the Custodian of Abandoned Property.

## *Ration News*

JERUSALEM — Grapes: 250 grams, Yud 21. Tomatoes: Bonus 8, 9, 250 grams, Yud 1. Apples: 250 grams to Aleph, Bet, Gimel, Bonus 1, 10, 11, Class Aleph, Kuf 1; Bet, Tsadi 1; Gimel Peh 1.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT—Frozen Meat: 150 grams, Gimel 11, temporary 12. Expectant mothers, 250 grams additional, Tet. Physical labourers, 250 grams additional, 27.

NORTHERN DISTRICT — Eggs: 4, Sayin 11, temporary 4. Chicken: 250 grams, Vav 1, temporary 26. Honey: 250 grams, Class Aleph, Bet and Gimel, Lamed 1, temporary 30. Tomatoes: 250 grams, Yud 11, temporary 28. Dry Onions: 200 grams, Yud 21, temporary 27. Grapes: 250 grams, Yud 21, temporary 29. Apples—grade A, 250 grams, Aleph, Kuf 1; temporary 40; Bet, Tsadi 1, temporary [illegible]; Gimel, Peh 1, temporary [illegible], grade B, 250 grams, no coupon. Bananas: 250 grams, Aleph, Kuf 1, temporary 31; Bet, Tsadi 11, temporary 32; Gimel, Peh 11, temporary 33. Butter: 150 grams, children up to 18 years.

# Israel Congress Vote Under Review Today

The Zionist Congress election results in Israel are to be discussed by the Congress Court in Jerusalem at 9 o'clock this morning, it was announced last night.

At yesterday's meeting, the election results from India, Eastern France and Tangier were confirmed. The results from Morocco, Tunis, Argentina, Uruguay and Austria are to be discussed at the meeting of the Court due to be held on Monday.

Party representatives who have been invited to attend are requested to appear at the times arranged.

The Court is composed of Dr. A. Barth, President; Dr. S. Eliashiv, Dr. A. Silberstein, Dr. M. Cohen, Dr. H. Rubin and Mr. N. Nir.

## JOSEPH MEETS BUS HEADS

No changes will be made in the prevailing urban and inter-urban transport services, it was announced yesterday following a two-hour consultation between Dr. Dov Joseph, the Minister of Communications, and representatives of the Egged, Drom Yehuda and Shahar bus cooperatives.

Means of improving transport services were discussed.

## Dan Stops Routes Over Bad Roads

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Dan Bus Cooperative announced today that as from Sunday it will discontinue its services to Kfar Sirkin, Gat Rimon, Shikun Ha'yovel, Kfar Ganim 'Bet' and Ramat Ha'hayal, because the local authorities of these villages have failed to heed the cooperative's request to pave or repair their roads.

The rough roads, the transport company stated, were causing hard wear and tear on its vehicles, which with the acute shortage of spare parts, it could not afford now. As soon as the condition of the roads is improved, services will be resumed.

## Hooting to Stop In Tel Aviv Tonight

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — As from tomorrow night, Tel Aviv and Jaffa streets should be quiet.

A municipal order, issued today, prohibits vehicles from hooting between 8 o'clock at night and 7 in the morning. The same law applies all-day on the Sabbath and on holidays.

# Mt. Zion Will Be Centre Of Tisha b'Av Observance

The Ninth of Av commemoration of the Destruction of the Temple will begin at Mt. Zion this afternoon with the removal of the sacramental ornaments from David's Tomb and the introduction there of ashes and stones from the Rock of the Destruction near Hartuv.

The traditional Tisha B'Av fast falls tomorrow, but will be observed on Sunday due to the ban on Sabbath mourning.

Though the Mt. Zion shrine will be closed to pilgrims on Saturday night, special entrance permits will be issued to individuals for the offering of prayers throughout the night. Mass pilgrimages to the tomb will begin early Sunday morning. The road to the site was repaved recently to increase its accessibility.

At three o'clock on Monday afternoon, the signs of mourning will be removed and the 22 Torah crowns removed for the commemorative ceremonial will be replaced by foreign delegates to the Zionist Congress, whose names will be inscribed in the "Klal Israel" (All-Israel) register kept at the shrine.

The replacement of the crowns will be followed by the proclamation of the Sabbatical year, during the course of which Jewish law forbids the tilling of the soil. (The approaching Sabbatical year, which runs through 5712, has been waived by the Rabbinate due to the country's urgent needs. Release from the Sabbatical sanctions, however, must be obtained from the Rabbinate by each individual farmer).

The ceremony of the proclamation will include the symbolic sale of agricultural Government lands by Dr. S. Z. Cahane, of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, who has been appointed for the task by the Ministry of Agriculture. This will be the first time the symbolic sale is effected by a representative of the Government of Israel.

# Truman Asks Aid For Chiang-Kai-Shek

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — President Truman has asked for approval of $307m. for aid to Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa, New York newspapers, quoting Congressional sources, said last night.

The reports said the Senate's Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee had been asked to approve $217m. in military aid for the Nationalists and $90 million in economic assistance for the year which started on July 1.

The Administration, it was added, had included the amounts in its $8,500 million military and economic aid programme now being considered by the committees.

## Margarine Strike Put Off Till Today

HAIFA, Thursday.—The Haifa Labour Council today postponed the strike that was to begin at the Palestine Edible Products Ltd. here this morning. It was agreed to try to settle the dispute by negotiation.

The workers' committee said they would strike next Tuesday if no agreement was reached by then. The firm produces margarine and mayonnaise.

## 42 Arabs Re-united With Families Here

Forty-two Arabs, mostly women and children, returned to Israel yesterday through Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem to rejoin their husbands and fathers here. They are among the last to be returned within the framework of the Israel-Jordan agreement on the reunion of Arab families.

A meeting of separated Arab relatives was also held at the border. One seven-year-old Arab boy from Abu Ghosh, who insisted on meeting his grandmother in person and not at a distance, was accompanied into no-man's land by an Israel policeman and a Jordan official where he met her after she had been allowed to enter the area from the Jordan side. They had not met for more than three years.

## Ingathering Cost IL.23m. in 9 Months

The sum of IL.23,113,000 was spent by the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod for immigration and settlement during the nine-month period ending in June, it was announced yesterday.

Of this sum, IL.11,730,000 went for immigration and absorption and IL.11,343,000 for settlement needs.

### Nagasaki Remembers

NAGASAKI, Thursday (Reuter). — The people of Nagasaki bowed their heads in one minute's silent prayer at 11 a.m. local time today — the exact time the atom bomb burst over the city 6 years ago.

Sirens and temple gongs sounded and bells rang as the inhabitants prayed for the 37,000 people who died in the blast.

# U.S. Will Go On Aiding M.E.

GENEVA, Thursday (AP). — The U.S. will continue to give economic aid to the Middle East and seek to stimulate investment of private capital there as a means of meeting Soviet pressure in that region, Mr. Isador Lubin, U.S. delegate to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, said today. Mr. Lubin spoke after the Soviet delegate, Mr. G. Arkadiev, charged the U.S. with flooding the Middle East with capital.

"In answer to that charge," Mr. Lubin said, "I might state that it is now and will continue to be our policy to stimulate the flow of private capital into the development of those countries which invite American investment." The past five years, he added, have "made evident how directly exposed this part of the world is to Communist pressure. Civil war in Greece, pressure for concessions in the Dardenelles, sponsorship of rebellion in Persia, encouragement of factional strife in the Arab states—all reflect the concerted drive for Soviet domination over this vital area."

"It is quite evident," Mr. Lubin said, "that the Soviet Union cannot be charged with the crime of flooding the Middle East, or any other part of the world — indeed, not even the so-called Peoples' Democracies — with capital. Its monopolistic control of the industries of Hungary and Rumania was attained in a much more simple manner.

"The Soviet government merely seized the assets of the companies operating in these countries and thereby took them under their own control."

## *Fire Guts San Salvador*

SAN SALVADOR, Thursday (Reuter). — The El Salvador Opera House and the huge metropolitan cathedral here were almost entirely destroyed by the worst Central American fire known in this century, which gutted the city's main square last night and today.

Main department stores, hotels and clubs in the city square were ablaze, according to the last direct reports from the city, sent out before electric power failed last night. The power failure indicated that the fire had spread further into the city.

**FOR SALE**

Writing desk, solid oak with bookcase and two armchairs, round table with armchairs. On view between 4 and 6 p.m. Apart. 6, 132 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

# NEW GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page One)

to join a broad coalition and his statement that no concessions would be made on economic or foreign policy were received with considerable interest in political circles.

General Zionist and Mapam spokesmen promptly rejected today, saying that Mr. Ben Gurion's offer did not constitute a basis for negotiations. In the case of Mapam, indeed, there appears little likelihood of a rapprochement with Mapai. The gap between the two Labour parties has widened since 1949, particularly in the past year when the extremist faction gained control of Mapam.

The General Zionists, however, will probably find a basis for discussion. In the outgoing Knesset, the two main issues on which they fought the Government were education and economic policy.

They had attacked the Government policy of partisan education and advocated a unified, State-controlled school system. This corresponds with the views of the Prime Minister and a section of Mapai, and it is likely that the Party's policy will be reversed. One obstacle would thus be abolished.

On economic policy, an understanding is also possible. Mr. Ben Gurion, in his speech at the Poalei Zion Conference yesterday, listed two fundamental principles:

(1) Equal encouragement of both private and cooperative enterprise.

(2) A little for all before plenty for the few.

The General Zionists would not conceivably reject the second principle, while the first — equal opportunities for private and labour economies — is precisely what they claim to have been fighting for. They merely dispute Mapai's contention that this principle has been practiced.

Hence, the negotiations between Mapai and the General Zionists may not be as much about principles as about implementation. The General Zionists will demand facilities to implement the agreed policy. In other words, the negotiations may boil down to bargaining for portfolios.

The General Zionists feel that they are in a strong position because without their participation Mapai could not form a stable Government. Mapai, on the other hand, feel that the election results have upheld their right to remain the dominant party in the administration. Thus, the bargaining is expected to be hard. The feeling is, however, that once an agreement were reached, it would be a firm one.

## Rumanian Spy Trial

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The trial of "a group of spies and traitors" alleged to have supplied Rumanian military, economic and political secrets to the British espionage service began in Bucharest today, according to a Rumanian News Agency report received in London today.

**Genuine Lace**

Fine Tel [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] Venetian Point [illegible] and world famous [illegible] Crystal, Chinaware, Antique furniture — Pianos.

"Sigmon"

21 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

## *Cables in Brief*

**TREMORS.**—Earth tremors in central east Italy on Wednesday night brought thousands of people rushing from their homes in panic, but no casualties or damage have been reported.

**EDITION.** — The Yiddish edition of Mr. David Ben Gurion's book, "Israel at War," describing the War of Liberation, was published by the Ben Gurion Book Committee in New York yesterday.

**FREEDOM.** — The Soviet people "enjoy complete religious freedom" and guarantees against interference in church affairs by the civil authorities, the Deputy Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church told a press conference in Moscow yesterday.

**PRESS.** — A six-member Portuguese press delegation has arrived in London for a fortnight's tour of England at the invitation of the British Foreign Office.

**SIGHT.** — Professor Vladimir Filatov, a Soviet pioneer in eye surgery, has succeeded in transplanting a gland from the front of the ear and making it water the eye, thus restoring sight to the victims of the hitherto incurable "dry eye" disease, a Moscow medical journal reports.

## Saudi Arabian Talks Continue

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Emir Feisal, the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, continued his secret talks today at the Foreign Office on matters of mutual interest.

The Emir, the second son of King Ibn Saud, was today discussing local frontier questions affecting the independent sheikhdoms on the Arabian coast for whom Britain acts as a protecting power. The discussions are expected to clear up a number of recent minor frontier incidents.

There are seven "crucial sheikhdoms" which have treaty rights with the British Government. They have an estimated total population of 95,000, of whom about one tenth are nomads.

## *Personal Notices*

MR. & MRS. LUDWIG LEVY
cordially invite all friends to the
*BAR MITZVAH of their son YORAM*
which will take place on August 18, 1951.
Service at 8.30 a.m. at "Beth Hanoar", 77 Pine Rd.
Reception from 11.30 a.m.—2 p.m. at Reno House II,
Hursha Street, Mount Carmel.
This is the only intimation.

On the completion of Shiva after the death of our beloved mother
IDA LEVIT ז"ל
and on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of our beloved father
JESHAYAHU LEVIT ז"ל
a memorial service at their graves at the Nahlat Itzhak Cemetery will take place on Sunday, August 12, 1951 (10th of Ab). Transport for those taking part in the Service will leave at 11 a.m. from 26 Rehov Harakevet, Tel Aviv, and Rehov Bialik, corner of Rehov Haroeh, Ramat Gan.
The sons, Itzhak and Emanuel
The daughters, Sarah & Zivia
and their families

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THE JERUSALEM BALLET
based on the Bible and Jewish Folklore
Directed by RINA NIKOVA
PERFORMANCE OF BIBLICAL SCENES
IN HONOUR OF THE ZIONIST CONGRESS
on Monday, August 13, at the Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem, at 9 p.m.
Delegates and guests to the Zionist Congress have been invited. A limited number of tickets available at Cahana's.

*Haifa Cinemas*
From Sun., Aug. 12

HADAR Tel. 2806
JOHNNY O'CLOCK
Dick POWELL
Evelyn KEYES

*May Cinema* Tel. 2866
INGRID BERGMAN
in
One Magical Night

MAYON CINEMA
2nd Week:
BICYCLE THIEVES

ORION Tel. 4020
CHICAGO DEADLINE
Allan Ladd, — Donna Reed

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
QUICKSAND
Mickey Rooney, James Cagney
Peter Lorre

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Open Air
First time in Haifa:
SONG OF THE THIN MAN
William Powell, — Myrna Loy

MORIAH Tel. 4279
air conditioned
LIFE WITH FATHER
Irene Dunn — William Powell
Technicolor

ORAH Tel. 4017
air conditioned
Israel Premiere
TASK FORCE
Gary Cooper — Jan Wyatt

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 6018
NO MINOR VICES
Dana Andrews — Lilli Palmer

HADASSAH COUNCIL IN ISRAEL
invites Hadassah Delegates and Hadassah Visitors to Israel
to the
*Annual Garden Party* and the *Annual Fashion Show*
of the Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors — of the Hadassah Fashion Institute
on Monday, August 13, 1951
at 6 p.m. at the Brandeis Centre, 1 Rehov Rav Kook, Jerusalem — at 9.30 at the King David, Jerusalem.
Admission to both functions by invitation only. Tickets available at the Hadassah Clubs for Overseas Visitors.

*Tel Aviv Cinemas*
Weekdays at 3.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

EDEN Open Air
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THE YIDDISH FATHER
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Daily at: 3.30 7.30 9.30

ESTHER air conditioned
M.G.M.'s Hilarious Comedy
SKIPPER SURPRISED HIS WIFE
with Robert Walker, Edward Arnold

MIGDALOR
LUCIEN COEDEL
YOLANDE LAFFOUR
in
LES MYSTERES DE PARIS

TAMAR 2nd week
IN THE NAME OF THE LAW
(In Nome Della Legge)
A Forum Film

NON-STOP DAILY 10.15-6 p.m.
Today only
"HELL's HOUSE"
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MOGRABI
DAN DAILEY
ANN BAXTER in
A TICKET TO TOMAHAWK
in technicolor

SHDEROTH
*Israel Premiere*
A film of variety, gaiety and vivacity
SINGING MAKES LIFE BEAUTIFUL
*English sub-titles.*

OPHIR
VAN JOHNSON
ELISABETH TAYLOR
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THE BIG HANG-OVER
M.G.M. Picture

ORION
"I BECAME A CRIMINAL"
with SALLY GRAY — TREVOR HOWARD — GRIFFITH JONES —
3 Perf. 3.30 7.30 9.30
Today at 3.30 p.m.
On Sunday 12.8. at 11 a.m.
"I BECAME A CRIMINAL"
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SONJA HENIE
JOHN PAYNE in
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Glenn Miller and his Orchestra

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M.G.M.'s grandest film based on Pearl Buck's immortal story
THE GOOD EARTH
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Paul MUNI - Luise RAINER
Weekdays: 3.30 — 7 — 9 p.m.
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FIRST COMES COURAGE
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Weekdays: 3.30 — 7 — 9 p.m.
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A pleasing blend of comedy! In Technicolor
Jane POWELL - Ann SOTHERN
Barry SULLIVAN - Carmen MIRANDA - Louis CALHERN
Scotty BECKETT in
NANCY GOES TO RIO
Weekdays: 3.30 — 7 — 9 p.m.
Sunday also at 10.30 a.m.
Sat.: 7.30—9.30 p.m.
Also today at 3.30 p.m.

★ STUDIO Tel. 4888 ★
Weekdays: 3.30 — 7 — 9 p.m.
Saturdays: 7.30 — 9.30 p.m.
Second Week
An attraction of high quality and entertainment value:
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
By Charles Dickens
with
Sir Cedric HARDWICKE
Stanley HOLLOWAY
Also today at 3.30 p.m.

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Weekdays: 3.30 — 7 — 9 p.m.
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Yvonne de CARLO
as the Pirate Queen in the most daring adventures on the seven seas
BUCCANEER'S GIRL
in glorious technicolor
with Philip FRIEND
Today (3.30 p.m.): Cinderella.
Last showing in Jerusalem.

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Jerusalem Premiere
Eddie ALBERT—Gale STORM
in the action packed and wild adventure
THE DUDE GOES WEST
Weekdays: 3.30 — 7 — 9 p.m.
Today at 3.30 p.m.: The Dude Goes West

★ TEL OR Tel. 3585 ★
Edward G. ROBINSON in all the greatness of his brilliant career
ALL MY SONS
From the play by Arthur Miller
with Burt LANCASTER - Mady CHRISTIANS
Also today at 3.15 p.m.

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Friday, August 10, 1951
Ab 8, 5711, Dhulqa'dah 6, 1370

### AS BRITAIN SEES US

MONDAY, July 30, was the day of Mr. Herbert Morrison's first full-length statement on Middle Eastern affairs in the House of Commons since he became Foreign Secretary, and in the event, it was Mr. Churchill who made the most of the occasion, drawing a coherent picture of the situation in this region. Yet the Foreign Secretary had something to say. Hesitatingly, with many qualifications, he edged towards what looks like a new position. He significantly devoted his opening remarks to Israel, and he was at pains to be friendly and helpful. The Foreign Secretary tried to sound stern towards the Egyptians about the Suez Canal blockade, and came close to saying that the current deadlock in the Middle East is Egypt's fault.

Mr. Morrison also gave an undertaking — later confirmed by Mr. Atilee—that no surrender of British rights is proposed in either the Canal Zone or the Sudan. If Egypt refuses to renew the treaty with Britain, the defence of the Canal will be presented as an integral part of Britain's obligations towards its Atlantic partners. Egypt will then be left out of any scheme for Middle East defence that may be coordinated with Britain's partners — including Turkey. And the United States presumably will underwrite this solution.

Despite this undertaking, it is clear that the Labour Government cannot take the kind of firm line with Egypt (and Persia) for which the Conservatives are pressing. The elections are too near, and the parties too evenly balanced. Mr. Morrison, primarily a Party manager ("a malevolent caucus boss" was Mr. Churchill's phrase in the debate), he must try to represent his opponents as "warmongers." On this rock, and on the familiar preoccupation with "Moslem sentiment," all efforts to bring about a genuine change of policy have hitherto been wrecked.

What the debate showed is that the British Labour Party has no policy for the Middle East — certainly not a social policy. Social reform in the Middle East must be enforced from above, or by a Western administration. In London it is fully appreciated that Israel is the exception. As these truths are beginning to sink in, Labour's interest in the subject begins to wane. Ordinary Labour audiences throughout Britain are still in an idealistic mood about helping backward countries, but their thoughts are now turning to Africa. The Middle East appears to them hopeless. Conversely, the Conservatives are once more acquiring a policy, though some of them still shy away from Mr. Churchill's conclusions.

What are these conclusions? Mr. Churchill asks for the complete stopping of sterling payments to Egypt until the Canal blockade is lifted. This suggests an attempt to assert Britain's traditional position in the traditional way. But in fact the leader of the Conservative Party is looking towards an Anglo-American condominium over the Middle East, with which France and Turkey are to be associated in their respective areas — North Africa, the Levant, and Iraq-Persia, and with which Israel would cooperate. He made a point of recalling the fighting experiences of the Egyptians against Israel in 1948. If a choice has to be made, the argument ran, it should be made in Israel's favour.

The ice has been broken—partly because Mr. Bevin is no longer there to confuse the issues; partly because the Tories have at long last caught up with their leader. It would be wrong to say that they have all become friendly to Israel. Their real, though secret, hopes are focused on Turkey. But they are beginning to think of Israel as a factor making for stability and the defence of Western values. This is a great change from the days, only two years ago, when many of them professed to believe that in any emergency Israel would sell the pass.

LESSONS OF ARAB WOBBLING GO UNLEARNED

# Desultory Debate on Middle East

By JON KIMCHE

LONDON.—SOME years ago when the Jewish leaders in Palestine were in detention in Latrun, President Weizmann compared the standard of British conversation in 1918 with such men as Lloyd George, Churchill, Smuts, Curzon, Amery and Balfour, with the later standard of Bevin, Beeley and their officials.

The same comparison inevitably came to mind during Parliament's painful debate on the Middle East last week. Standards appeared to have declined precipitously on both sides of the House.

Mr. Morrison made a long speech which had been prepared fairly low down in the Foreign Office hierarchy. He had clearly not even looked at it before he started reading in the flat voice of a school-boy reading an unfamiliar essay. He stumbled and mispronounced names unfamiliar to him: Tigris, Euphrates, and a range of Egyptian names. When he came to Lattakia, one could see the horror in his eye.

As a performance, this speech was worse than anything Bevin had inflicted on the House. It travelled over the same hard-trodden course of platitudes and cliches and avoided every temptation to enunciate a policy.

Everyone who was called on to speak in this debate had some claim to be considered an authority on the Middle East. But the result was depressing.

Since the outbreak of the Persian crisis members on both sides of the House, Conservative and Labour, have suddenly discovered that there are Pashas, rich men and bad government in the Middle East. These Pashas have unexpectedly come to the rescue of British policy. Why make concessions to Persia or Egypt? asked Churchill and everyone who followed him. It would only benefit the Pasha and rich land-owner. The Fellah would gain nothing.

The worst thing about this new approach is that the speakers really believe they have discovered a new truth. They included a variety of experts: The Foreign Office itself, Churchill, Crossman, Brigadier Head, Tom Reed, Fitzroy McLean, Janner and Paget. Not one of their speeches approached the problem in a specific and statesmanlike manner.

### Lack of Interest

Equally disturbing was the lack of interest which members showed in this important debate. When Churchill finished there were some 500 members in the House; only about 100 remained to listen to Crossman, and after that the attendance dropped to less than 30. When Janner rose to speak, there were only 18 members in the House.

Even during the best part of Harold MacMillan's speech winding up for the Opposition, less than 100 members attended, and the House only filled again when the Prime Minister rose to speak.

In the Ambassadors' gallery, Israel's ambassador had the place of honour "over the clock." Next to him was Acikalin, the Turkish Ambassador, and then in a row the Egyptian, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Iraqi and Lebanese Ambassadors and Ministers. Elath and the Saudi Arabian Sheikh Hafez Wahba enjoyed Churchill's quips, but the Egyptian and his other Arab colleagues sat unmoved. Then came a ticklish moment.

When Churchill finished, the Turkish Ambassador rose to leave; this left Elath sitting next to Amr Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador and personal friend of Farouk. But the gap left by the Turk remained. Elath and Amr sat with folded arms, neither seeking greater comfort by moving closer to the other. It was a fitting comment on the discussion on the floor of the House.

### Lessons Unlearned

One thing emerged clearly. The British Government, Foreign Office and Parliament as a whole have not learned anything from the Persian debacle. There exists at the moment no Middle East policy other than the assurances given to Israel, Turkey and the Arabs that Britain wants to be friendly with them. There is as yet no clear cut defence policy, no clear idea how the Arab-Israel conflict can be brought to an end, no clue on how Britain can reach a settlement with Egypt and above all — and this is the saddest realization of all — no understanding of what has happened in the Middle East during the last ten years.

It would have been interesting to know the impression of the Middle East expert of the American Embassy who sat aside from the others in the same Ambassadors' gallery. The British cannot afford any more debates like this one. The clash between Harriman and the Cabinet showed this all too clearly.

# India Against U.K. Officers

By RAWLE KNOX

NEW DELHI.—I UNDERSTAND that there is very little likelihood of the Indian Government backing down on the allegations made by Mr. Nehru in his Bangalore speech about the activities of British officers in Pakistan. The British Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. J.J.S. Garner, got little satisfaction from the Ministry for External Affairs here when he again brought up the subject over the weekend. The Indian Government has a full dossier of General Auchinleck's movements and statements during his current lengthy stay in Pakistan, and though the British are able to prove that this dossier is inaccurate in several respects, the Indian Government still feels itself justified in being suspicious.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that General Auchinleck was unable, owing to lack of time, as he told me in Lahore six weeks ago, to accept the invitation to stay with his old friend General Carappa, the Indian Army Commander-in-Chief. Meanwhile, the Indian Press continues full of allegations against General Auchinleck, whose genuine reason for being in Pakistan — that he is a director of a new Pakistani carpet manufacturing firm — is treated with derision.

There are also many newspaper stories about the alleged activities of General Sir D.D. Gracey, the former Pakistani Commander-in-Chief, whose only appearance in Karachi since his retirement early this year was when he passed through in May on his return from a visit to Saigon.

Today's Indian News Chronicle, one of four leading English-language papers in the capital, strikes a high note in relating that "informed sources indicate that the Sind Club in Karachi is a meeting place for all British senior civil and military officers where policies are evolved. It is a place where the 'Inner Cabinet' meets." Though I have often visited the drowsy, select Sind Club, I have yet to meet any member of Pakistan's mysterious British Inner Cabinet.

Nevertheless, the statements of British officers, both in public and in private (and certainly General Auchinleck is not the most moderate voiced of them) are often so vibrant with pro-Pakistani feeling that it is impossible that they should not arouse some suspicion in Indian breasts.

# Readers' Letters

### AMERICANS AND ISRAEL

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Joseph Broido of Harvard University wrote a rather provocative open letter to the Prime Minister in your issue of July 23.

On the face of it one is inclined to agree with the criticisms and suggestions proffered by the writer "Let Israel but show us where we fit in and we, the American Jewish intelligentsia, University bred, sincere, honest aggressive and young will flock to participate in the Israel experiment. The ideological and religious appeal is not enough for the American student. He is interested in facts."

The fact of the matter is that if it weren't for that very ideological and religious appeal some 100 years back there would be no Israel experiment today.

Before one packs one's suitcase to "experiment" in Israel one must be thoroughly saturated with love for Israel for its every grain of sand, for its hard, unyielding rocky soil, its hot burning sun and its mass of difficult people. Without that love I'm afraid even aggressive minded American Jewish youth (university trained) won't last very long here.

It would be very nice if the Israel Government could have a blue-print by which it could advise every newcomer exactly where he fits in. There must be some such service and I do hope it is being steadily improved. However even without it, a full-blooded Jew can always find his place here.

As an American Jew (university-bred in Political Science) who has made the plunge, I say to you equip yourself heavily with that very ideological appeal you speak so lightly of. No amount of technical or academic knowledge is an adequate substitute.

Yours etc,
*RUTH MAXIMON*
Ramat Gan,

### PHARMACY SERVICE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — With reference to your notice "Night Medical Service Proposed" I would like to draw the attention of our responsible authorities to night service in Jerusalem pharmacies. Most pharmacies on night duty close down at 10 p.m. and the pharmacist on duty gives his address in cases of emergency. In one particular instance the address was Talpiot. The situation is even more difficult for those who live on the outskirts of the city and haven't the money for a taxi to the home of the pharmacist.

Such service is certainly most unworthy of the profession and calls for immediate action.

Yours etc,
*Dr. W. K.*
Jerusalem, August 6

### VANISHED GOLD

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — With reference to a Reuter's item in your issue August 6, 1951 about a quantity of gold missing from a plane which arrived in Rome, we would like to inform you that this probably refers to the loss of one 29 kilo box — forming part of a shipment of eight boxes — accepted for transportation at Johannesburg on July 12. The loss was discovered when the aircraft arrived in Rome on July 14. The appropriate authorities at the stations along the Johannesburg route are carrying out a thorough investigation.

As the contents of the published report in your newspaper may influence shippers' and/or consignees' opinion about the safety of transportation by KLM, we hasten to add that this is the one and only case in which KLM has been involved in their 30 years of service.

Yours etc,
*K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines in Israel.*
August 8

### HERZL MONUMENT

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — May I, through the courtesy of your columns, make two observations. First, for heaven's sake, let us beware of spoiling the beauty of Jerusalem's landscape by "monuments." As a layman, and with due respect, I submit, that, from a far distance, the prize-winning project will look like a cake-cover.

Secondly, is it not a fact that, before the competition was announced, the winner of the first prize had been commissioned to design a plan for Herzl's tomb, and that when it was decided subsequently to hold a competition, the same design was entered? As this design was known not only to a number of people, but also to at least two of the jurors, is it not contrary to all accepted standards that these jurors should have taken part in the adjudication?

Yours etc,
*JERUSALEMITE*
Jerusalem, August 8

# SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

"When I am talking to a girl, the conversation peters out and comes to a full stop." — Letter to a newspaper psychiatrist.

DID you say something?
*Me? No.*
I thought you did.
*No. I was just thinking*
About what?
*I've forgotten.*
So have I.
*Forgotten what?*
What I was thinking about.
*Are you always like this with girls?*
Yes. Are you always like this with boys?
*Yes.*
Funny, isn't it?
*Isn't it?*
Fond of sport?
*No. You fond of it?*
No.
*Reading?*
Sometimes.
*I like it sometimes. Like films?*
Some films.
*I like some films.*
What's your favourite colour?
*Haven't got one.*
Neither have I.
*I say. Look.*
What at?
*A cat.*
Where?
*Over there. Licking its stomach.*
Yes.
*You couldn't do that.*
No.
*What did you say?*
Only "No."
*I thought you said something else.*
Me? No.
*Oh!*

### Behind the Curtain

WHY has the attitude of holy Joe Stalin and his twelve disciples at the Kremlin changed towards the dogs and cannibals of the West in the last few weeks?

Sydney Gruson, of the New York Times, writes: —

> "The Soviet Union's 25-year fishing concession in Iranian waters, where the world's finest caviar comes from, will end next year. It will not be renewed."

So there it is. As everybody knows, the boys of the Kremlin live on caviar and vodka. They are the twin symbols of power and privilege.

They are like gold-plated swimming pools to Hollywood film stars, ropes of pearls to a girl who has battled her way into society through a lucky marriage.

Caviar is also the best-known blotting paper to absorb vodka fumes that bedevil discussions in the small hours.

Therefore, if they drink too much vodka without caviar they will fall under tables and be murdered in their sleep.

If they give up vodka because there is no caviar, they will be sober for once, see the world as it really is, and lose face, because they will have nothing to argue about at conferences.

In either case, it would mean the end of the regime. Hence the friendly gestures, hoping the West will have enough influence to get the caviar concession renewed.

When in doubt about world affairs always write to your Uncle Nat about it.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE FIRST KNESSET (IV)

# LAW-MAKING for ECONOMICS

*This is the fourth of a series of articles on the work of the first Knesset. Previous articles appeared on July 29, 31 and August 1.*

By GERDA LUFT

It would be a mistake to judge the achievements of the first Knesset only by the amount of legislation which has been worked on. In a young Parliament the other aspects such as the forming of a tradition, the experimenting with procedure and the control which the legislature exercises over the executive should be considered.

We have already seen that the Knesset postponed the working out of a constitution. Among the "basic laws" which later should be combined into a constitution, only the law of the return which ensures every Jew the right of entry into Israel was passed. The citizenship bill which would have given the legal backbone to the law of the return has not yet been dealt with. Here is one of the important gaps in the work of the first Knesset, and the second Knesset will have to close it as soon as possible.

### Investment Centre

In the economic field one of the most important bills passed was the one facilitating foreign investments which resulted in the establishment of the investment centre. The discussions on this issue together with the debates on economic policy which accompanied the preparation of the budgets have perhaps taken more time in the Knesset than any other topic. This is natural in a period when economic issues loom unusually large.

It is significant that the discussions were dominated not so much by pressure groups as by ideological parties. This may be due in part to a passion for theoretical debate but is also to be explained by the relatively weak representation of private capital in the first Knesset. Industrialists and private concerns in general, never very active in Zionist politics, were conspicuously absent in the first Knesset. This might well change with the rise in power of the General Zionists in the second Israel Parliament.

### Effects of Mass Immigration

It is interesting to recall today that the investment bill was criticized severely at the time by the right-wing because it excluded privileges for housing projects. It is doubtful if this line would be taken today after it has become clear that the housing problem is complicated not only by the lack of money but even more by the lack of raw materials and skilled labour.

The implications, of mass immigration have, in fact, become evident slowly during the first term of the Knesset and as a result, debates, although still led by ideological champions, have come nearer to reality.

One of the laws which was hailed as an important achievement of the first Knesset and approached with the same eagerness by all the parties was the bill to provide compulsory education for all children in the country between the age of five and twelve. In this bill we have a classic example of the difficulty of distinguishing between the desirable and the possible which characterized many debates in the House. Everybody agreed that no time should be lost to establish schools. But the competition between the parties to ask for the extension of the school age robbed the debates of much of their sincerity. Even the bill as passed caused so many difficulties due to lack of money, buildings and teachers, that it is doubtful if even the goal set by the bill has been reached today and if the law could be enforced in its comprehensive scope.

### A Labour Code

A similar discrepancy between the possible and the desirable is to be found in the set of laws which were prepared by the Ministry of Labour to give Israel a modern Labour code. This attempt grew out of the laudable desire to see Israel in the forefront of the modern democratic countries which boast not only a Labour code but the institutions of a welfare state.

The unusual influence of the Histadrut and the majority which Mapai and Mapam together controlled in the House whenever they were willing to join forces opened the possibility of passing even the most far-reaching bills.

As it was, most of the bills passed in this field only confirmed usages which had already been accepted in Israel for years, like the eight hour-day. They may acquire additional importance now as longer hours are not unusual among the small industries set up by immigrants.

### Towards a Welfare State

But over and above these bills which either corresponded to international conventions or confirmed accepted usages, there were proposals which went much further. It looked for a time as if the government were determined for instance to push through a bill on national insurance at the last moment. Here the vision of the welfare state combined with the vested interests of the labour movement. Only the beginning of the election campaign which interrupted the session of the House prevented the passing of this bill.

The complexity of the problems with which the first Knesset had to deal is illustrated by the fact that alongside such modern bills as the national insurance bill, there should have been one dealing with child marriages and another with equality of women. Here the civilization of the twentieth century meets the Middle Ages. In the Knesset the melting-pot of modern Israel became apparent.

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THE MANOEUVRES IN THE HILLS

Israel is a hilly country, but only the War of Liberation has enabled the settling of the hilly areas which were previously closed to our pioneers. The state has surrounded itself with a chain of young settlements on the tops of the hills and in its valleys.

The more they take root, the more is their potential increased as frontier guards. But the army is the body which has to be prepared for any battle in the hills, to make snap decisions, to be quick and mobile and ready for any eventuality.

It is the intention of serious and lengthy manoeuvres to test the Israel Defence Army under fighting conditions in the hills. The frontier settlements will be given real evidence that in the defence line they are coordinated with highly trained forces of the Israel Defence Army.

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# Brave Woman Saved Lives

By Henrietta Boas

DR. Gertrud Luckner, now in her forties, looks like a veteran kibbutznik. She is one of the first German Christians to come here on a visit. A devout Roman Catholic, she dedicated herself from 1933 onwards, and particularly during the first years of the Second World War, to the saving of Jewish lives — until she herself was interned in Ravensbrueck in 1943. Since the liberation and her return to Freiburg, to the Headquarters of "Caritas," the Social Welfare Organization for Roman Catholics in Germany, She had made it her purpose to work for a better understanding between the Catholics and the Jews in Germany and to fight prejudice.

She received a visa for Israel, where she has many friends, at the personal recommendation of Dr. Leo Baeck, the former Chief Rabbi of Berlin, with whom she maintained close contact during her rescue activities.

Dr. Luckner stresses that she did her rescue work with the full support of the Roman Catholic prelates in Germany who, in 1933, at the Conference of German Bishops in Fulda, decided on 'illegal' help to the Jews.

Since the war Dr. Luckner has made it her purpose to counteract the poison of anti-semitism. She is editor of a quarterly 'Rundschreiben' (Circular Letter) 'for the Promotion of Friendship between the Peoples of the Ancient and the New Testament'.

The journal has a subscription list, but is distributed free of charge to many priests and teachers.

### Combating Anti-Semitism

The 'Rundschreiben' was first published in 1948, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the 72nd German 'Katholikentag' (Annual Assembly of Roman Catholics) which calls on every Christian to do his part in combating anti-semitism. The resolution stresses, "the truth proclaimed by St. Paul and always emphasized by the Church, that the return of the entire Jewish people, definitely promised, depends on the loving behaviour of the Christians. To that end the Roman Catholic Church in Germany shall regularly and continuously occupy itself with its attitude towards the people of the Old Testament, and the priests shall use every occasion to exhort Catholics to justice and love towards the Jews."

The resolution is thus based not only on humanitarian considerations but also on a theological premise. While the actual number of Jews in Germany is insignificant at present, the problem is theoretically of the utmost importance for the Church.

A movement for a "conversation" (Gespraech) between Christians and Jews is not limited to Roman Catholics in Germany, but is also found in Protestant circles in Switzerland and Holland.

For a real "conversation," Dr. Luckner stressed, the partners must approach each other with mutual respect and, while acknowledging real differences, must overcome prejudices.

One of the objects of her visit to this country is to collect first-hand impressions as to what Israel's contribution to this spiritual conversation can be. In addition to seeing the Holy Land she has met many old Jewish friends. She has spoken to the son of her former Jewish Professor of Social Economy in Frankfurt, who now holds an academic position here. Over twenty years ago, when they were both students, she had a lengthy discussion on the Jewish question with him, in his father's home. The young man, already an ardent Zionist, maintained that the problem could only be solved by the establishment of a Jewish State. Gertrud Luckner maintained with equal conviction that the Jews were not meant to leave Europe.

## IN SCHNELLER WOOD

*Jerusalem children learn Tarzan's tricks in Schneller Wood at one of the 16 four week summer camps run by the Education Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, in the Jerusalem area. There are 120 children at the Schneller Camp. They are there from eight to five daily and have their three meals at the Camp.* Photo by Braun

# Readers' Letters

### TOO MUCH SUNNING

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I look well and no wonder, I spend one hour and sometimes nearly two several days a week in the bright sunshine. (I feel well too thanks to our well balanced rations). Nevertheless I complain bitterly.

My enforced sunning for such vegetables and fruits as are doled out comes too dear. I accept the lack of salad vegetables, I accept the lack of fruit, I accept one rotten tomato and one green tomato as a ration — but cannot see the justification for my time being of so little value to the powers-that-be.

May I suggest a solution. I have seen would-be registrants turned away from my green-grocer, he, maintaining he had more customers than he could manage. I myself, in the effort to save precious time, applied to another vegetable shop, thinking it was a less busy one and was turned away with the remark, "I've enough headaches already."

I suggest the opening of new vegetable shops. In Rehavia where I have lived for very many years no new green-grocer has opened up in all these years.

Yours, etc.,
*H.H.*
One of hundreds of harassed housewives
Jerusalem, August 1.

# "Utility" — Happy Legacy of War

By Susan Strange

LONDON. — TEN years after it was started, an experiment tried in the darkest days of the war is saving British housewives millions of pounds a year. At a time when prices are running away like an errant bowler-hat in a gusty wind, the consumer in Britain — rich or poor — has one windbreak against the ever-rising cost of living which he or she will not find elsewhere.

It is summed up in a curious mark — two fat C's followed by the number 41 — attached to the inner seam of a shirt or on the underneath of an armchair. This is the "Utility" sign - a sign which once meant hardship and austerity, the very minimum of comfort and convenience, but which now stands for a reasonable price and a guaranteed standard of quality. Any visitor to Britain who runs short of socks or shirts or who wants to buy a new suit or an overcoat in a hurry will soon come across the Utility sign, and will also find that between it and the non-Utility there is a big jump in price. A Utility suit, for instance, will cost him even now at the most a little over £14; a non-Utility suit, indistinguishable from it and made of similar cloth, will cost £30 or even £40.

This Utility system which, like many things in Britain, has evolved slowly and undramatically, adapting itself gradually to changing circumstances, is a great help to the British. Apart from food, drink and tobacco, it accounts for one-third in value of all the goods sold over shop counters. Over half the cotton or linen clothes bought are Utility, and as much as 90 per cent of the furniture, 97 per cent of the shoes and 85 per cent of the socks or stockings.

This is all a long way from the first tentative proposals for "standard clothing" and "standard shoes" which were suggested — "without enthusiasm," according to official histories — to the Cabinet in 1940. The idea then was to save cloth and labour for exports and army orders and to cut the civilian shopper to the bare bone. It was not a popular proposal, for it sounded too much like forcing the unhappy civilian into some kind of prison uniform for the duration of the war. It was not until 1941, when the price of all clothes and shoes began to soar, that the Government first introduced clothes rationing and then came back to the idea of standardized clothing. Their main reason then was that some kind of price control was obviously needed if inflation was to be avoided on the home front. The price of food could be kept down by rationing, government buying and subsidies. But unless some sort of standard quality and design could be enforced, it was impossible to control the price of things like clothes, shoes and furniture.

Between then and now, Utility has changed a great deal. The Government can no longer allocate cloth and cannot force a manufacturer to produce a given percentage of his output in Utility clothes. The bleak austerity designs are gone, and though the price limit and the minimum standards of quality still have to be observed if a suit or a dress carries the Utility mark, the maker can please himself and the customer in the design and trimmings.

Why then, if twice the price can be charged for a non-Utility shirt or a dining-room table, do British manufacturers still go on making Utility goods? The answer is that there is a demand for them. This is partly because Utility clothes or furniture can be sold free of purchase tax. This exemption was first made in 1942, but it did not mean very much until after the war when manufacturers were able to make non-Utility goods in unlimited quantities.

Recently, as prices have gone up once more with the rising cost of raw cotton and wool, the advantages of buying Utility in Britain have also multiplied. It is true that even with Utility the Government has had reluctantly to allow manufacturers to raise their prices; a small girl's Utility dress which cost 27 shillings and ninepence a year ago now costs 39 shillings; a woman's £8 overcoat is half as dear again and woollen blankets have more than doubled. Occasionally, the delays in persuading the Government to raise the top price limit of certain Utility goods have led manufacturers temporarily to stop making them. But on the whole the Utility system has survived intact — and it is about the only wartime innovation that is still universally popular.

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# Students' First Professional Fashion Show

POST Reporter

THE first graduating class of Hadassah's Fashion Institute, will present their first professional fashion show next Monday night at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. These shows have become annual events since the establishment of the Fashion Institute two years ago.

Like its two predecessors, this show will be exhibited from coast to coast in the United States after its formal showing at the Hadassah national convention which will be held at Atlantic City in September. Monday night's show will be opened by Mrs. S. W. Halprin, National President of Hadassah.

Created two years ago as part of the Hadassah Youth Services programme under the chairmanship of Mrs. R. Viteles, the Institute has a two-year Junior College Course, training students in fashion designing, pattern-making for mass production and sewing on a professional level. The twenty-nine students in graduating class come from seventeen countries; six are "sabras."

### Great Strides

As Director of the Institute, Mrs. H. Kittner, feels that the student's stride in the past two years has been magnificent. Mrs. Kittner attributes the most remarkable development though to the past three months when the students have been under the tutelage of Mr. Jack Safir, a world famous fashion designer from England, who volunteered his services.

Mr. Safir, noted as an artist and free-lance fashion designer started his career in New York, where at the age of 16 he received a scholarship from the N. Y. Institute of Design to study art abroad. After a varied career as a society portrait painter in Italy, as sculptor, advertising man, magazine photographic correspondent in the Middle and Far East, and teacher of Western Art at the Central University at Nanking, Mr. Safir incorporated his knowledge of painting, sculpture and costumes to become a successful fashion designer.

### Donating Collection

His models have been bought by leading houses in Europe and America. One of the results of his stay in Asia, was his creation of some 40 dolls wearing the national costumes of countries in Africa, Asia and Europe which Mr. Safir visited. The materials used include rare pieces of jewellery and embroidery bought by the artist while in the countries concerned. British museums wanted to purchase the collection from Mr. Safir, but he refused since he plans to donate it to the Bezalel Museum.

Forty-one models of coats, evening gowns, cocktail dresses, play dresses, suits, afternoon dresses will be on display at the show. "This collection was made possible by the students' enthusiasm and eagerness to prove themselves capable of competing with professionals anywhere in the world," said Mr. Safir. "This collection is worthy of being shown in any capital of the world."

# Dior's Collection Scores at Paris Shows

By Alison Settle

PARIS. — CHRISTIAN Dior's three-hour long, 180-model dress show was received with shouts of applause by the most critical audience in the world at his opening collection in Paris this afternoon. They stood on chairs and settees and shouted until M. Dior, one of the shyest of men, came forward and then tried rapidly to disappear.

Contradiction in dress lines is the comfort of all women who cannot afford to dress up to the latest minute. This season, Paris shows greater contradiction between leading designers than ever before. Dior contradicts Fath's belief in small crinolines for daytime wear by showing elegantly simple and slim little dresses, mainly made in fine black wool, in facecloth and velvet. They suggest the Princess line, but are different in cut. Collars disappear in the Dior collection and give way to light neck drapery. Shoulders are smoothly curved without elaboration. The bodice is built up in a close corselet, darted and stiffened, which then eases to a soft bosom line. Slim skirts suggest the wrap movement at the centre back and some dresses are even cut like a child's cotton wrap-around, made to tie on. There are simple button-through dresses, but the buttons lie on an elegant curve and the dresses are made with slender grace.

*Inspired by Dior* Photo by Maywald, Paris

The world buyers now in Paris are deeply relieved at this slim and simple Dior line, as they have asked themselves how Jacques Fath's small daytime crinolines and the triple stiffened petticoats required below them can be worn in a busy life. How can a woman drive a car or go by air with limited luggage if she has dresses of this kind?

### Undeclared Waist

The waist in Dior's lovely new collection does not declare itself certainly. Dresses for day and evening have well-shaped waist-lines, often beltless, sometimes given a tiny back-belt. But for afternoon and evening there is a tendency towards the Josephine line seen in brilliantly coloured ribbons tied under the breasts, in drapery under the bustline, in the release of gentle bust fullness and by "martingale" backbelts, broad and firm but running from one armhole to the other, so high are they placed.

Dior's liking is for a greater length in skirts, between 10 and 12½ inches from the ground, according to the fabric. He still uses pleats, but his are hand-sewn, and they are alternative in every case with plain fabrics in equal widths.

He has glorious satin evening dresses, often with coat-like overskirts or overtunics, so that one dress (after all, each costs many hundreds of pounds) serves more than one purpose by having more than one look. Many of his colours are superb. For instance several shades of rose with mauve, but the most applauded evening dress was in mole-grey satin with a flowing backline of dull olive-green velvet.

M. Dior allows himself a little fantasy, such as "Dopey" sleeves so long that the hands and arms are muffled in them. This is, after all, an advanced 1952 winter collection.

Christian Dior rejects all the rough, shaggy-dog fabrics and uses instead smooth face-cloths, satins and velvets with tweed for morning suits. Enveloping coats are lined in a contradictory way: a black ottoman coat is lined with grey tweed worn over a tweed suit and a black satin coat has a facecloth lining.

Hats are tiny, worn on the side of the head and his best loved shape is a miniature tambourine perched over one ear.

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BRIDGE

## A SHAKY CONTRACT

*By JERUSALEMITE*

North:
S. Q J 6
H. 9 5 2
D. A 9 6 5 4
C. 8 3

West:
S. A 10 9 2
H. A K 10 8 4
D. 10 8 2
C. 7

East:
S. 8
H. Q J 7 6 3
D. K J 3
C. K 6 4 2

South:
S. K 7 5 4 3
H. —
D. Q 7
C. A Q J 10 9 5

| *South* | *West* | *North* | *East* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1C | 1H | — | 3H |
| 3S | 4H | 4S | — |
| — | Db | — | — |

South ruffed the king of hearts. He needed a couple of good breaks in both the black suits in order to bring home the bacon; reckoning that trumps had to be drawn, he played a trump to dummy. Now West made a mistake:— instead of going up with the ace and forcing declarer with another heart, he let go.

Once in dummy South followed up with the eight and then another club. Had West now stuck to his original conception of trump control and discarded a diamond, the fall might have been resounding. But West was inconsistent; he ruffed and played another heart.

This gave South his big chance. He ruffed and laid down the ace of clubs; West ruffed, and dummy overruffed. The situation was:—

North:
S. 6
H. 9
D. A 9 6 5 4
C. —

West:
S. A
H. A 10 8
D. 10 8 2
C. —

East:
S. —
H. Q 7 3
D. K J 3
C. K

South:
S. K 7
H. —
D. Q 7
C. Q J 10

Had the trumps split more evenly, there would have been no problem to clear the clubs. But West's last ruff had nearly upset the balance, and declarer was now compelled to try and lead a low diamond from dummy. He was lucky:— the king was with East. Another heart came back. But now it was all over:— South ruffed in the closed hand, ruffed out the missing king of clubs and regained his hand via the queen of diamonds, just in time to run the last two clubs.

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# FESTIVAL BOOK SEASON

By OLIVIA MANNING

LONDON is unusually crowded this year and, when the sun is shining, seems unusually hot. Unfortunately the sun does not shine every day and the Festival can look as bleak as an English seaside town in Winter when a downpour scatters the visitors. That is the time to enter the Pavilion known as "The English Character" which includes, among a good many other things, a selection of new English books. Until recent years this was the dull off-season of publishing and many still regard it as such, but this year the paper shortage which held up many Spring publications has resulted in several important novels and books of stories appearing in June and July, some of them by such established writers as Viola Meynell and H.E. Bates.

**British Officers in Palestine**

Miss Meynell's new novel "Ophelia" has the quality one expects from this very sensitive and intelligent writer, while Mr. Bates' short stories "Colonel Julian" are as good as ever. "But the most remarkable book that has appeared this summer is a reprint — "No Arms, No Armour" by Robert Henriques (Collins, pp. 384 10/6.) a book in which the characters develop from the events and become known to us as human beings become known. This is a rare virtue indeed and the ability to draw character in this way is the mark of the true writer.

"No Arms, No Armour" was first published in 1939 and has been to some extent rewritten for this new edition. This no doubt partly accounts for its excellence as the writer has brought to it the exuberance of youth and the quality of experience. The writing has little surface glitter and the effect of it cumulative. One has to read a third or more before the pieces begin to fall into place and one realizes that here is a book possessing that essential of literature, as apart from mere fiction, a third dimension of moral development. It is a story of the regular army and will be deeply interesting to those Palestinian readers who came into contact with British officers during the war years.

**"Sphinx Without a Secret"**

Another new novel by an important writer is William Sansom's "The Face of Innocence." This is a light and pleasant work but not this author's best. His characters are ordinary people who, while they come to life, do not so engage the affections that on the last page one is sorry to part from them. The story is neither profound nor original. The chief character, Eve, is the sort of girl we all know—she is Wilde's "sphinx without a secret.' She has filled her life with imaginary adventures and lies like a trooper about them. She learns discretion by commiting a genuine indiscretion which has serious results and almost causes her to commit suicide. Mr. Sansom is a born writer of considerable gifts and he has developed a style of writing which is dexterous, witty and highly intelligent.

"The Street" is the work of a new writer Dorothy Baker who tells us the story of a childhood lived out in poverty among the Midland slums. Her chief character, Dora, is a sensitive, intelligent, ambitious and courageous girl who gains one scholarship after another until she reaches the university where we leave her about to enter a bigger world. She has been brought up by a grandmother she adores. Her father, self pitying, broken, deserted by his wife, becomes a burden on his daughter and ends by being supported by her. This is indeed a novel well worth writing and Mrs. Baker writes it in a simple, unpretentious prose that enhances its sincerity and gives great vividness to its every incident.

"Moira," a novel by no means typical of its author Julian Green, is also simple and direct in style, but it is no more convincing for that. Mr. Green is a Frenchman of American parentage and I found it difficult to believe he has ever lived in the States for a sufficient time to know what American college students are really like. Here the college boys talk like characters from the Victorian novel "Eric or Little by Little," and Moira, the bad girl, will seem to most readers more like a French prostitute than a girl in a small-town American boarding-house. Despite all this, 'Moira' is a novel likely to remain in the memory for a long time.

# MOTHER AND SON

GRASPING THE VIPER. By Herve Bazin. Secker and Warburg, London, pp. 204. 8/6.

Mr. Martin Turnell in his recent critique "The Novel in France" was at some pains to decry the conventional view that the novel is primarily concerned with the delineation of character: that it was not, in fact, mainly a biography of an imaginary person — even if in these days the "biography" is rather spiritual and psychological than temporal and factual. This good novel by M. Hervé Bazin does much to break down Mr. Turnell's contention. It is nothing more nor less than a detailed description of how a mean and domineering mother fights a losing battle with a strong-willed son and the effect this unrelenting struggle has on the character and personality of the boy.

Inevitably one is forced to compare this book with the much more penetrating "La Pharisienne" of François Mauriac: both books deal with the battle between the adolescent and his parent or guardian; both have something to say about the influence of priestly "tuteurs"; and both are mainly set in that warm, sun-baked countryside of France which both M. Bazin and M. Mauriac describe so lovingly. To persevere in the comparison, however, would be dangerous, as well as unfair to both authors. M. Bazin makes no claim in his book to disentangle the secret motives of the heart which is M. Mauriac's peculiar mission and talent. The repellant Madame Brigitte who was "La Pharisienne" was, in a sense, herself a tragic figure since she genuinely believed that her motives were pure and that she was "called" to act as she did; often she genuinely suffered in her efforts to do good. Madame Rezeau, however, is under no such illusions — she is a much less complicated character than Brigitte — and she takes a delight in exercising her power and authority simply because she enjoys wielding that power over a son in whom she recognizes, before he does, many of her own qualities: the chief of which is a singularly misplaced tenacity of purpose.

This may make "Grasping the Viper" sound a rather solemn, or even depressing, work. In fact it is nothing of the sort. M. Bazin's style — as interpreted by the translator W. J. Strachan — is always gay and cheerful, often to the point of perkiness. The trials of strength between the boy, aptly nicknamed "Firebrand," and his mother are often extremely funny — even when Mme. Rezeau is driven to have a serious liver operation to gain her point.

It is the boy himself who tells the story; M. Bazin has very cleverly seized on that typical gift for self-dramatization which makes adolescence — compounded as it is of Heaven and Hell in equal measure—so exciting a period in everyone's life. Mr. Strachan's translation is always lively and often brilliant.

*PETER DAVIES*

# TALE OF SURVIVAL

HAEFTLING NUMMER 94771. By Pessia Frenkel-Salzmann. Published by a Committee in Montreal. pp. 175, Illustrated. (Yiddish).

Concentration camp and war memoirs have this in common that, with increasing numbers, a certain readers' resistance develops. Yet, these books should not be neglected for it is they rather than the official war histories or "Black Books" that bring home the horrors of war and persecution. It is only through the experience of an individual or a small group that the fate of the six million Jewish victims can be seen in its ghastly details.

The book under review is a factual, almost day-to-day account and all the more impressive because it keeps free from sentimentality, dramatization, and literary trimmings. A young married woman, intelligent, courageous, resourceful, fine type of a "Yidishe Tochter" — this is the picture of the author as it emerges from the pages of her book. We follow her from June 1941, when the Nazis invaded Latvia, through all the misery of life in the Ghetto of Dwinsk and slave work in the concentration camp of Kaiserwald until the Russian advance to Riga in September, 1944 when they were all packed into a ship and transported to Stutthof with its incinerators, then to Thorn and further into Germany until January 25, 1945 brought them deliverance and they could exchange their numbers for names.

With its sober, matter-of-fact way of telling a story of incessant cruelty and humiliation by Nazis and Latvians, always in the face of death, this unpretentious account becomes a human document of considerable value. An apparently good memory enabled the author to substantiate her story with many exact dates, but also to mention a great number of names. It seems not unlikely that many of those, who have been in vain searching for lost members of their families in Latvia will find them in this faithful record by one of the survivors.

*PLONI*

## Columnist and Poet

BIMA KETANA (Little Stage). By Yehuda Karni, Association of Hebrew Writers and Dvir, Tel Aviv. pp. 259.

To some, the late Yehuda Karni of the "Songs of Jerusalem" repute, was a poet primarily; to others, a publicist writing his little column "Matters" in Ha'aretz. We cannot tell whether it was the choice of the editors or the nature of Karni's columns which makes the selection so one-sided. Almost all of the articles are small monuments to writers, to the city-fathers of Tel Aviv, or to Zionist leaders on the occasion of anniversaries or deaths. Thus, the book reads like a Who's Who or an *In Memoriam*. There's good word for everyone; Karni is tolerant, appreciative of his generation. The short article on "White Houses" with its few excellent passages on the brightness of our white city is an exception, and it's unfortunate that Karni is not represented by more writing of this kind.

The remnants of Karni's poetry gathered in this volume, are not his best, although it is interesting to find his excellent "Honey Song" in a later version, it being the only poem we find in his previous books. Karni was very capable at writing light verse, many of which became popular songs, and most of the poetry here is in that vein. But again, none are Karni at his best. "Hebrew Only" is better done by Alterman, and the "Prayer to Arms," is much more effective by Hayim Gurri.

If Yehuda Karni is to be published again, we must have a selection of his finest poetry and far less prose pieces in a good, definitive volume which is deserving of the special place he carved out for himself in our literature.

*DOV VARDI*

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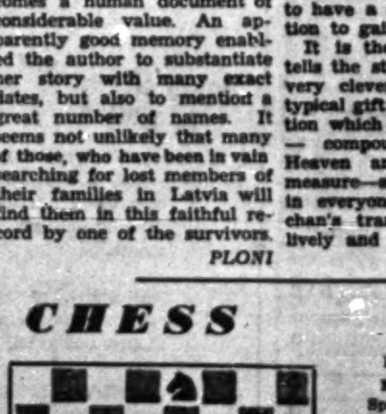

Mate in Two (11-9)

PROBLEM No. 602

Dr. M. da Silveira, Brazil

Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

W. Ke3; Qc1; Rh8, Rf4; Be6, Be7; Kt d8, Kt f3; Pe2, d2, d4.
B. Kc5; Qe4; Ra4, Rg7; Bh8; Kt a8; Pc4, c7, d5.

GAME No. [illegible]

White: Reshevski
Black: O'Kelly
(Amsterdam, 1950)

1.Kt f3 Kt f6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.0-0 0-0 5.c4 c5 6.d4 d5 7.d:c d:c 8.Qa4 Qd5 9.Kt a3 Q:c5 10.Q:c4 Qh5 11.Kt g5 Kt c6 12.h3 Kt e5 13.Qh5 h6 14.Q:e5 h:g 15.g4 Qh4 16.Q:g5 Be6 17.Kt b5 Rac8 18.Kt c3 Rc4 19.e4 Rc8 20.Be3 a6 21.Qe5 Kt d7 22.Rac1 Bc5 23.Kt d5 R:c1 24.R:c1 Bd5 25.Qd3 B:d5 26.e:d Qe5 27.Re1 Qd2+ 28.Kf1 f5 29.g:f g:f 30.Bd4 Qf4 31.Re6 Kh7 32.Qd1 Qc5 33.b4 Qc8 34.Re6 Qc6 35.Q:g4 f:g 36.Re4+ Black resigns.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 586-591)

Haskama: 3-3-2-3-7-3/21. Agranat, Bettar: 2-3-3-2-4-2/20; Bauman, Redlich: 3-3-2-5.5-2/19; Alon: 2-2-2-4-4-2/18; Bro: 2-3-3-0-6-2/15; Fasher: 2-3-3-6-0-2/14; Gruenfeld: 2-0-3-5-0-2/11; Bassfreund: 2-0-2-0-0-2/6; Wertheim: 0-3/3; Late points: Haneman — Nos. 580, 581, 584 — 6 pts.; Klemperer — No. 582 — 3 pts.

PROBLEM No. 603

M. Wrobel, Warsaw

Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kg5; Qh5; Ph2. (3)

Black: Kh8; Bf5; Pg4. (3)

Helpmate in Two

I. Set. II. Bf5 to a6. III. Bf5 to a4.

SOLUTIONS

Problem 596 (Hasenzahl): 1.Qf8 e:d5 (Kt:d5, R:d5, K:d5) 2.Bb5 (Kt:e4, Kt:b8, Qf3).

Problem 597 (Leibovici): 1.Bd2 Kg5 2.Rg3+ Kf6 3.Bc3x; 1,-Kf6 2.Kh3 Kg5 3.Re5x.

NOTES

No. 598: 1.Rd4? a2!
No. 599: 1.Kg3? Kg5 2.Qg7 a1Q! "A nice meredith, but the key takes a flight square" (Retter).
No. 600: 1.d:e6? Bh3! Dual: 1.-Bd5 2.d4 and 2.Kt:5. "A very fine and difficult theme, 2.Kt d5 and 2.d4 are not threats" (J.G.).

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, "Bet-Mann", Rishon-Le-Zion.

CHERNIAK WINS AGAIN

Following his victory in the Schlechter tournament, M. Cherniak, the Israel master, scored another success by winning the Reggio Emilia tournament with the impressive score of 9 points out of 10. Herman Steiner of U.S.A. was second.

*Ceramic head by Sonja Sach of New York, now in Safad*
Photos by Morgenstern and Braun

*Drawing by Yehuda Bacon, from the current exhibition of students work at the New Bezalel School, Jerusalem.*

# *U.S. Child's Bookshelf*

Experience has shown that many of the books which have left the most lasting impression on children were not especially written for them. This would imply that the writing of children's books requires a certain type of original genius and a vision that springs from the common experience and imagination of mankind. At the same time the production of picture books requires a very deep understanding of the child's world, whether the author's and illustrator's purpose be to amuse or to instruct, or both, as is the case with most of the books now exhibited at the U.S. Library in Tel Aviv.

**Vanished Fairies**

If we may take these as a representative collection of the reading fare offered to American children, and now, through UNESCO and CARE, to children learning English in some 15 countries — it is, generally speaking, marked by the merits of not talking down to the reader and of being refreshingly free from preaching The American Way Of Life. There is a conspicuous and regrettable, absence of witches and fairies, and the only attempt at a fairy-tale in the European vein, "The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins," by Dr. Seuss, is a failure. Both the weakness and strength of the collection spring from its pleasurable sobriety. "Two is a Team," by L. & J. Beim, for example, tells of two little friends, one white and one black, the difference in the children's races only indicated in the pictures; taking the friendship between these boys for granted is a more reasonable way to eliminate racial prejudice than any edifying talk on it. "In My Mother's House," by Ann Nolan Clark, which tells of American Indians, has not only pleasing drawings in the broad and square Indian style, but demonstrates the novel experiment of free verse in literature for children. The books are, without exception, very well produced and competently illustrated.

**Engines, Cats, and Bull**

One group is frankly educational, in varied stages and with varied success. There are picture books containing simple technical explanations of ships, trains, fire engines, which, in spite of their story book make-up, belong to the realm of science rather than that of literature. Some other books demonstrate simple scientific experiments, with excellent photographs. "Red Light, Green Light" by MacDonald, is a picture book introduction to road safety. "Little History of the U.S." and "Little Geography of the U.S.," both by Pyne, however, make one wonder whether a comprehensive survey of history and geography has any practical value for small children. Single stories from history make the subject more human and more impressive. Of this group, the "Golden Dictionary" by Ellen Wales Walpole, containing explanations of 1030 words, with pictures and examples, is by far the best; — an excellent dictionary for children learning English, which should be most warmly recommended by every teacher.

No collection of children's books would be complete without animals. There is nothing out of the ordinary here, with two exceptions: Clare Turlay Newberry's drawings of cats in "April's Kittens" are pure works of art, a delight to cat-lovers of all ages; and, finally, the well-known "Ferdinand" by Leaf. May all its young readers grow up to be as charming as this strong and healthy bull, who, when dragged into the bull-fight arena against his will, just sits down and refuses to fight and so has to be returned to his meadow to smell flowers.

*HENNY KLEINER*

# THE MYTH OF LAWRENCE

D.H. LAWRENCE. By Anthony West. Arthur Baker, London. pp.152. 6/.

THE SAVAGE PILGRIMAGE: A NARRATIVE OF D.H. LAWRENCE. By Catherine Carswell. Secker & Warburg, London. pp.308. 12/6.

We are not yet sure whether to take Lawrence primarily as a writer or a prophet. Two decades after his death in 1930, the process of distinguishing (or relating) these elements has just begun. But, whatever we make of him, he is read today more widely than ever — especially in the ten-volume anniversary edition recently made available by Penguin Books.

Lawrence's life has had to emerge from the welter of legend, adoration, and recrimination produced by what may well be called the Lawrence Circle —an interesting subject of study in itself. This ranges from such a fictional portrait as Aldous Huxley's Rampion, in *Point Counter Point;* through the passionately involved criticism of a rejected disciple, in J.M. Murry's *Son of Woman;* to such a reasonably objective, but personal, memoir as that of Mrs. Carswell. Richard Aldington has made the latest attempt at biography in his *Portrait of a Genius, But...*

**Friend's Tribute**

"The Savage Pilgrimage" was a pioneering work, by an intimate friend, in part an attempt to right the injustice of Murry's devastating attack. Since Mrs. Carswell wrote honestly of what she knew, it bears re-reading, as an essential document for the biography. But she ignored Lawrence's formative years almost completely; and what literary criticism she offered was incidental to a tribute of love. The cultishness of her attitude is revealed in her story of the dinner party given for Lawrence soon after his return from America: it becomes Jesus' Last Supper, Murry appears as Judas, and so forth.

What was this latter-day prophet's message? In one form or another, it had to do with "the relation between men and women." Mr. West's brief life, an excellent little volume which divides its attention about equally between biography and criticism, is an attempt at making Lawrence's attitudes credible by relating them to a social and family background. But his is only a beginning.

I find the Lawrentian gospel both challenging and frightening. It is a religion without God, or, perhaps more accurately, with "a dark god" related to instinct and the *Fantasia of the Unconscious*. Before Hitler, Lawrence was writing about the call of "the blood" and "Jewish financiers," and referring to the masses of people as ants. Imagine a preacher of "love" who has no place in his world for children! I'm not saying Lawrence would have approved of Hitler (as Pound did of Mussolini) — but one can't tell. In any case, the sense of prophecy is painfully uncanny.

**Muse in Exile**

There is still the writer, inseparable from the man. Perhaps Lawrence became a prophet in exile because this was necessary for his Muse. Mr. West makes the valid point that Lawrence's intuitive method was best in short spurts, so that none of his novels is perfectly sustained. His favourite figure is The Intruder — such as he perennially was. In his passion for "the impossible business of expressing instinctive physical responses in words," he made prose of his poetry and poetry of his prose.

A puzzling mixture of angel and devil, Lawrence needed in his lifetime, and his works need today, the most careful and sympathetic editing and criticism. Some magnificently honest prose — fine stories, penetrating criticism — will remain. But never quite the greatness of Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* and *Brothers Karamasov*, to cite Lawrence's analogue in Russia. In Aldington's words; a genius — but...

*S. J. KAHN*

# HEALTH AND THE STATE

THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE. By S. Leff. Gollancz, London. pp. 288. 12/6.

By ANDREW BOYD

His publishers claim that Dr. Leff's book "The Health of the People" is the first authoritative survey of the health services in Great Britain made in the light of the National Health Service Act. Certainly the author should be an expert in his subject for he has had many years of experience both in general practice and public health work and he is now Medical Officer of Health for a large London borough. Unfortunately, however, it is equally clear that he is not an experienced writer, for his account of social conditions in Britain during the past three centuries consists chiefly of undigested gobbets of material culled from numerous official reports and strung together with the minimum of artifice. This does not make for easy or entertaining reading, but those who persevere will often be rewarded by a fascinating fact or startling world-picture painted by an unknown civil servant which will remain in the memory long after Dr. Leff's pedestrian linking commentary has been forgotten.

The first part of the book gives a Hogarthian picture of the almost unbelieveable squalor, poverty and disease endured by all but the very rich during the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries in Britain. The first public health act was not passed until the late eighteen-forties, and during the next hundred years the health services developed steadily if somewhat painfully.

Dr. Leff writes from a strongly Socialist standpoint and he has little to say in favour of what was achieved during this period. True, it was not enough; but it may seem to the less prejudiced reader that it would at least bear comparison with the work done in other countries at the time. Enforceable sanitary, housing and food standards, official regulations for factory workers, the medical inspection and treatment of school-children, day nurseries and nursery schools, municipal hospitals, health visitors — to mention only a few reforms—were all introduced in the years between 1840 and 1940.

**Basis of Welfare State**

The author's political views make his account of the present health services — which takes up the larger part of his book—less easy to understand. The National Health Service Act which was introduced at the end of the last war is one of the most revolutionary and controversial measures brought in by the present Socialist government, for it concerns every individual in the country and is the cornerstone of the Welfare State. Dr. Leff admits its importance but seems much less convinced of its success, at least as it is at present constituted and administered. He has many unduly harsh things to say about the school and mental health services, but his chief complaints are that under the present system doctors have too much administrative power and that far too many separate and often conflicting authorities are concerned in any one operation.

Undoubtedly the problems of bureaucracy have increased rather than diminished with the introduction of universal social services, but one would have more sympathy with Dr. Leff's criticisms if one felt that they were based on a realization that the Health Service should be made for the patient and not the patient for the Service. Unfortunately his attitude seems to be based on a desire for a more efficient and rigid system, not a more humane one. But a health service deals with people at their most vulnerable —the ill, the young and the aged—and in this sphere of the state's activities efficiency can be secured at too high a price.

# THE CHANGING CHARTER

RECENT TRENDS IN THE LAW OF THE UNITED NATIONS. By Hans Kelsen. Stevens, London. pp. 910-994. 10/6.

Two years ago Professor Kelsen published a monumental book on The Law of the United Nations. Since then four major problems and developments have occupied the attention of the organs of the United Nations and have involved major changes in the application of the Charter.

They are: the organization of collective self-defence through the North Atlantic Treaty, the action in Korea the reappointment of the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the resolution of the General Assembly 1950, "Uniting for Peace." It was felt to be premature to issue a new edition of the principal work; instead Kelsen has written a supplement dealing exclusively with these four issues.

**Law and Interpretation**

He examines them in relation to the Charter with all that subtlety and mastery of legal theory in which he is paramount. Recognizing that the law of a community, whether national or international, may be changed not only by formal amendments, but by its actual application based on an interpretation which, more or less consistent with the letter of the law, is not in conformity with the intention of its authors, he sees in these developments the first steps towards a new law of the United Nations.

The inevitable pitfalls and ambiguities in the language of the Charter are subjected to the microscope of his legal analysis. And he concludes that the resolution, "Uniting for Peace," makes the United Nations assume the character of the old League of Nations. It has abandoned the "force monopoly" of the Security Council which was the pivot of the San Francisco Charter because the rule of unanimity of the Big Powers has proved an impossibility.

Professor Kelsen at Vienna and Geneva was world-famous for abstract legal theory and the philosophy of law. Now in his new role as Professor of Political Science in California, he is becoming equally famous for his practical interpretation of the instruments of the international community. It is characteristic that, with regard to the problem of China in the Security Council, he points out that nothing in the Rules of Procedure could prevent the head of the Chinese Government or the Minister of Foreign Affairs taking a seat in the Council.

*NORMAN BENTWICH*

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RICHARD CROSSMAN'S
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### THE AMERICAN SCENE: BASEBALL AND BIG BUSINESS

# Oilmen Dispute U.S. Deposits

By KENNETH HARRIS

IN the United States last week the tension noticeably relaxed. This had nothing to do with President Truman, Mr. Dean Acheson, Mr. Malik or Uncle Joe Stalin it had to do with Joseph Di Maggio, star of the New York Yankees and the greatest baseball player alive, who suddenly returned to form after a season in the doldrums.

Here is the history of his come-back in a nutshell; "The poker-faced veteran drove home five runs on a pair of homers to spark the Yanks (his team) to an 8-3 victory in the opener. He singled and scored the insurance run in the 2-0 night-cap triumph which was their top pitcher's first shut-out of the year." Get it?

### Off the Beaten Track

I had heard of men stealing racehorses but never of men stealing racing results. But that is what three New York men are alleged to have been doing — from a house overlooking the New York Jamaica racing track, with the aid of a 15 inch telescope. The alleged object of these three gentlemen who had dignified their activities under the title of the "Teleflash News Service" was to evade the racing tracks agreement that racing results would not be flashed from tracks until 20 minutes after the race, and so get their bootlegged information ahead of everybody else to the eagerly-awaiting and equally-illegal bookmakers.

### Tidelands Oil

America's oil beneath the sea is a vexed as well as a fascinating subject. The House of Representatives has just voted by a huge majority that the forty billion dollars worth of oil — the tidelands oil — which lies beneath the sea off the coasts of the States of Texas, Louisiana and California, should belong to the governments of those States.

There will be a big attempt to get the measure backed by the Senate, so that a Bill can be sent up to the President. The President, however, has in the past vetoed a similar Bill, and a Supreme Court decision is in existence which proclaims that the over-riding authority over all such oil lands belong to the Federal Government at Washington, not to the governments of the individual States.

The oil interests, which some people say have more influence on politics than any other interests in the United States, are trying hard to get the authority over the tidelands back into the hands of the individual States, simply because they know they can exert more influence over the individual State governments than they can over the Federal Government at Washington.

### Influence of the Oilmen

When it comes to speculating on what the oil interests can do, many Americans recall the events of 1946, when President Truman's proposal to make Mr. Ed Pauley Secretary of the Navy came up before the Senate.

Guided by the observations of Edward Harris, a reporter on the "Saint Louis Post Dispatch," the Senate Committee found that Mr. Pauley, a Californian oil man and a former Treasurer of the Democratic Party, was so keen to get the oil tidelands back into the hands of the States that, according to Mr. Harold Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior, he (Pauley) had told him (Ickes) that if the suit to put the tidelands under Federal control could be withdrawn from the Supreme Court before the Court delivered a decision, the Californian oilmen would raise several hundred thousand dollars for the Democratic Party electioneering funds.

Under oath before the Senate, Mr. Pauley denied that he had said this and denied that he had exerted influence to try and get Congress to pass a Bill which would nullify the Supreme Court's decision, if a decision to give the oil to the Federal Government got through. Mr. Pauley's nomination as Secretary for the Navy, however, was eventually withdrawn by President Truman, and the Supreme Court's decision was arrived at, carried out and so far still stands.

### Union Bosses Pay

The Railway Clerks of America, at their annual Union Convention, have voted to pay their president, Mr. Harrison, a salary of 76,000 dollars a year. He will thus outdo Mr. John L. Lewis, the President of the United Mineworkers, who gets 50,000 dollars, Mr. Petrillo of the Musicians' Union who draws 46,000 dollars, and, way down the list, Mr. Walter Reuther, of the Automobile Workers, who gets a paltry 11,250. But Mr. Harrison will have to pay 31,000 dollars of this in income tax, and will, therefore, be worse off than Mr. Petrillo, whose faithful music-makers are said to pay his income-tax for him. He will, however, still be in a different world from, say, Mr. Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers, Britain's biggest Union, who roughs it on about 5,600 dollars.

### Bunche for Moscow

For fourteen days, some of America's leading political columnists have been saying that President Truman is seriously considering appointing Dr. Ralph Bunche, the American Negro who won the Nobel Peace Prize, to the Moscow Embassy when Mr. Kirk, the present Ambassador, retires.

Dr. Bunche, now at the United Nations as the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of trusteeship affairs, came into international fame for his work as United Nations mediator in Palestine. He is highly thought of by the State Department—a couple of years ago he was offered the Assistant Secretaryship of State, in charge of the Near East and Africa, now occupied by George McGhee, the Texas oil specialist. Dr. Bunche refused this job because it would have meant living in Washington, and Washington, the capital of the United States, has too much racial segregation.

### The "Little Atom"

The come-back of Japanese industry already seems too effective for some Americans. Boston police authorities have banned the sale of an inch-and-a-half long pistol called the "Little Atom"—manufactured in Japan — which can fire a common pin through an 18-page newspaper, and can make a lead pellet tear a quarter-inch hole in a pinewood plank.

NYE BEVAN IS IN JUGOSLAVIA TELLING TITO HOW TO HOLD OFF STALIN BY REDUCING HIS ARMS PROGRAMME AND PUTTING HIS RESOURCES INTO SOCIAL SERVICES
MANNY SHINWELL IS IN WASHINGTON TRYING TO CONVINCE GEN. BRADLEY IT'S UNWISE TO PUT ALL EUROPEAN ARMIES INTO ONE UNIFORM
DICK STOKES IS IN PERSIA WITH THE NEGOTIATORS FOR A VISIT TO ABADAN — A 4-POSTER BED AND 12 PAIRS OF PYJAMAS
MANY FRONT-BENCH TORIES ARE OFF TO FRANCE. IT SEEMS, PRACTICALLY ANYBODY CAN BE ASKED TO FORM A GOVERNMENT

HOLIDAY NOTES

# 'Yearly' Pioneers To Aid Settlements

By a Special Correspondent

"SHNAT Sherut" (A Year's Service), is a scheme of the Federation of Zionist Youth which invites Jewish young men and girls over the age of 17 to serve in Israel.

Participants in "Shnat Sherut" undergo preliminary training on a farm in France for a period of three months and are then transferred to a kibbutz in Israel for a period of twelve months. They are of course expected to work, but part of their time will be devoted to the study of Hebrew, Jewish history and other general Jewish subjects. On arrival in Israel, and again at the end of the year, they will be shown the country in two guided tours of seven days each.

"Shnat Sherut" is subsidized by the funds put at the disposal of the Federation of Zionist Youth and the contribution to be made by each participant towards their travelling expenses from London to the farm in France, their upkeep there, the journey from France to Israel and finally their return journey to England, is the extremely low figure of £30. This is explained by the urgent need of most agricultural settlements in Israel for additional workers in order to cope with the tremendous task of increasing production. In consequence kibbutzim and other settlements have offered to accept British Jewish groups of traineers, free of charge, to pay fully for their upkeep and training in Israel, in consideration of the assistance which they expect from the trainees.

No wages are paid to the group, but each person will receive pocket money of £2 per month, which will pay for any small expenses. Such incidental expenses are certainly very small, considering that they are accepted as full members of the Kibbutz, receiving their allocation of cigarettes, cinema, theatre tickets, ec. from the funds of the kibbutz, no less than any permanent members of the Kibbutz.

### Everyday Life

In the Kibbutz Shnat Sherut participants work for one year as ordinary members of the settlement, in the fields, orchards, dairy, machine shops, etc. and generally take part in the every day life of the settlement. The first "Shnat Sherut" group, consisting of 12 members, left England in March 1951 and according to all reports they are very happy and are doing an excellent job of work in Kibbutz Nitzanim. The scheme has been adopted in order to give as many young men and girls from England as possible the opportunity of seeing for themselves the realities of life in Israel, of learning Hebrew as a spoken language and thereby to be fully conversant with the problems and hopes of our generation.

After their year of service those wishing to return to England will be brought back; those wishing to remain in Israel will be free to do so in whatever occupation they may desire, inside or outside the kibbutz.

### Pilgrimage of Toil

The moral and educational value of "Shnat Sherut" cannot be overestimated. For those who return to England, their pilgrimage of toil will be something to remember for the rest of their lives. Their first hand experience of day to day life in Israel, their awareness of the problems with which the new State is faced, and the knowledge of Hebrew culture and Jewish history which they will have gained, will be the best possible equipment for the future leaders of the Jewish community in the diaspora.

# HARVARD FINDS FRANCE 'BACKWARD'

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM,
POST Correspondent

LONDON.— HARVARD University last year organized a three-day conference of some of the younger American historians, to discuss the contemporary situation in France. A number of the discussion papers have been collected and published. The result is an interesting volume: "Modern France: Problems of the Third and Fourth Republics," which goes some way to disclose the continuity underlying the apparent flux of French politics during the past 150 years. It is also noteworthy for the light it throws on current American thinking.

### Family Allowances

Some interesting new facts emerge. Everyone knows that France's population has been stable for a long time. Few people realize that it has been going up sharply since 1945, at a rate of 300,000 a year, and that there is now something approaching pressure on the soil in some of the poorer farming regions. This rise is undoubtedly connected with two post-war innovations: full employment and family allowances. Since 1945 France has had a constant labour shortage, and social security benefits have been greatly expanded. Even more important, the combined effects of the Monnet Plan and ECA upon French industry are beginning to be felt. There is today something like a general economic expansion in France — a feature present only twice in this century and then for brief periods: in 1910-14 and in 1923-9. Economic stagnation has long been among the causes of birthrate decline. Two world wars, with the loss of two million dead, have contributed their share, but there is reason to believe that the slow expansion of the French economy has been the chief factor.

Why this slowness? The American investigators of France's economic structure were impressed above all by the immense hold of the family system. Even today, after 150 years of industrialization, the bulk of French industry and commerce — to say nothing of agriculture — is of family-size and remains family-controlled. There are some vast corporations — now largely nationalized — and a good number of middle-size undertakings, many of them as modern as any, but it is the family business which sets the tone. In a sense this is true even of the larger concerns which are organized on modern lines.

Competition is shunned, and security is the watchword. The overriding aim is not to maximize production, but to maintain a stable income sufficient to maintain the owners in the style of life to which tradition has accustomed them. The writers quote some amusing instances of leading French industrialists — themselves operating on a large scale — who showed themselves horrified when it was suggested to them (by Americans of course) that by modernizing their plants they could step up production and drive inefficient competitors out of business. It was painstakingly explained to the Americans that such methods were impossible in France: "First, it would lead to the closing down of rival plants, and the trade unions and the Government would not stand for anything that creates unemployment. And secondly, it would mean ruining established business firms, and one just doesn't do that in France."

### Heavy Industry

Despite this emphasis on stability and security (which may account for the fact that the French are notably less neurotic than other people, and seem to enjoy life more), progress since the war has been very marked, though not in all sectors. It has been most dramatic in heavy industry, especially in steel, where France is now about to overtake the Ruhr, and in electricity, whose capacity has doubled since 1938. Despite these advances, total production is only slightly above the 1929 level.

Agriculture is also relatively backward. The French Revolution has many great achievements to its credit, but it made things a bit too easy for the peasant-owner. Successive French Governments for the past 150 years have propped him up by high tariffs, low taxes, and continuous rigging of internal prices in his favour. The result has been a failure to modernize farm methods and implements. Even strip cultivation is still practised over large tracts of France, and the much talked of consolidation of farm holdings is a very slow process. It is fantastic that France, with the richest soil in Europe, should be so much less productive in this sphere than some of the North European countries. And cooperation is very backward, too, — the peasants just don't trust each other enough to run the kind of cooperative organizations in which Denmark excels.

### Town and Country

These weaknesses are reflected in the political and the military sphere — although the large farming population constitutes a reservoir of infantrymen lacking in some other countries. They are also reflected in the sharp cleavage between town and country. In recent years, all the political parties have made efforts to overcome this. The Communists were remarkably successful for a time after the Liberation, but the last elections indicate that they are failing to hold their 1946 gains among the poorer farmers and share-croppers — for there are a lot of share-croppers in France, and growing numbers of agricultural workers employed by the bigger farmers. The old pattern is changing, though more slowly than elsewhere. At present it looks as though the French countryside is returning to its traditional allegiance, i.e. voting for the Centre parties.

But nothing has been done yet to cure the working-class of its illusion that the Communists are in the authentic succession of the Revolution. Of the many essays in this volume, perhaps the most illuminating is Professor Ehrman's paper on the French labour movement. It is the story of a genuinely national movement, with a strongly syndicalist and anti-authoritarian spirit, which the Socialists were unable to organize because their leadership was too exclusively middle-class, and which thus fell to the Communists. But the story is not finished. "No one who knows the French tradition can believe that a party which has been so completely Stalinized as the French Communists (unlike the Italians) undoubtedly have been, can long retain the loyalty of the French workers.

# Nazi Housing Problem

By RUTH CALE

PARIS.— THE last institution in Germany still being run by the Big Four without a hitch is likely to be dissolved shortly. This is the prison fortress of Spandau near Berlin, whose vast medieval buildings house seven of the top Nazi war criminals who were sentenced to long prison terms. Each month, their guards change, when another occupying power takes over in rotation.

For a few weeks past, negotiations on the highest level have been proceeding between Washington, London, Moscow and Paris on the disposal of the seven men. The stated reason for the advisability of dissolving the Spandau gaol is said to be the inability of the Berlin German authorities to meet the tremendous cost of maintaining four sets of prison authorities.

The Berlin city authorities have been in a precarious financial situation, since the end of the war due to the large-scale destruction of the city and the enormous influx of refugees from the East who have become social welfare cases. A large part of Berlin's expenditure is collected by means of the extra two *Pfennig* (1.6 pruta) stamp added on all internal mail throughout Western Germany. Moreover, the city authorities argue, prison space is badly needed and the seven criminals might just as well be taken care of in places like Landsberg and other major prisons throughout the country.

### Prisoners to be Divided

What has been suggested is that each occupation authority takes those prisoners whom it captured in May 1945. London and Washington are said to agree to this plan, but Moscow has attached certain conditions: the Russians would only get Karl Raeder, former Grand Admiral. They want at least another one or two prisoners. Paris has not yet stated its position — the French did not capture any one of the seven. Karl Doehnitz, Grand Admiral and last chief of the Third Reich; Rudolf Hess and Speer, the Reich's Armament boss, would go to a jail in the British Zone. Baldur von Schirach, Hitler youth leader and last Gauleiter of Bohemia; Walter Funk, Schacht's successor and ex-president of the Reichsbank, known as "Gold Teeth Funk:" and Constantin von Neurath, "Reich Protector" of Bohemia-Moravia, would go to the American Sector. Schirach, sentenced by the International Tribunal to 20 years, is the youngest of the lot, Neurath, who received a similar sentence, is the oldest, being 76. Funk has been being ill for some time.

But there is another reason for the suggested dissolution, though this is only a widely circulated rumour. As soon as the seven would be removed from Spandau, international control over them would cease, and the governments controlling their new gaol would be able to parole them.

# Uncovering History at Ramat Gan

By GERDA COHEN

WHAT lies buried beneath the 'Hill of Napoleon' at Ramat Gan? Half-a-dozen archaeologists headed by Professor Sukenik intend to find out. They have encamped on the flat top of the mound and during the past few weeks have unearthed enough broken pottery to fill a museum.

"We are breaching the ramparts of Har Napoleon," said Ruth Landman, English-trained historian of the team. All four previous campaigns on the site, beginning with that of 1937, only uncovered part of the outer fortifications. Each time, the expedition was forced to retreat under financial stress: This time a generous grant from the Tel Aviv municipality will allow them to bare the heart of a buried civilization. Already, houses are emerging beneath the trowel—oblongs of hard terracotta or black brick hardly discernible from the grey earth. Although the Professor is anxious to advance into the town before University duties recall him, extreme care and consequent slowness is the rule.

Two Yemenite workmen entrusted with the more delicate excavation were scrapping soil from a wide chimney used to store grain, when the foreman noticed something white. Stopping the pick-axe, he eased from its clay bed a fragile lemon-shaped jar, the first complete vessel they have chanced upon. This and a unique pedestal-vase pieced together by Avi-Gad the group's pottery-expert, are kept in a hut where all the "finds" are catalogued and stacked along the walls in shoe-boxes, giving the place a queer commercial air. Outside sits Avi-Gad, sorting earthenware shards according to their estimated age, with a practised eye.

### Eleven Cities

All the soil removed must be sifted, in case tiny objects — scarabs, beads or arrowheads—have been over-looked. Many of these remains, in particular pieces of glazed 'milk-bowl,' date from the middle bronze age, which fits in with our knowledge of other mound-settlements in the Middle East.

*Sir Flinders-Petrie began his memorable enquiry into the Palestinian past with an assault on Tel-el-Hesy, near Gaza, in the year 1890. A torrent had washed away one section of the Tel, so that he was able to trace eleven cities, one built above the other. Since then, many walled cities of the same type as Har Napoleon have been excavated, including Megiddo and the Tel which not long ago presented Tel Aviv with a fascinating antiquity.*

*About four thousand years ago, this fertile strip of coast was invaded by a northern people, the Hyksos, who brought with them fine crafts, the skill of taming horses and of constructing great walls. After subduing territory here, they conquered Egypt and introduced the worship of Astarte to Palestine. It is from Egyptian records quoted by Josephus that we get hints of this mysterious Hyksos invasion. But whether they were kings, as the source relates, and how belligerent were the fortress-towns they erected throughout the land, we do not know.*

*Perhaps Tel Napoleon will answer these questions.*

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DEPARTURES

FROM AUGUST 5 — AUGUST 11

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

| | AIRLINE: | DESTINATION: |
|---|---|---|
| Sunday Aug. 12 | S.A.A. | Rome, London |
| | L.A.I. | Rome |
| | P.A.L. | Rome, Madrid, London |
| | HELLAS | Nicosia, Athens |
| | EL AL | Athens, London, Shannon, Gander, New York |
| | CYPRUS AIRWAYS | Nicosia, Athens, Rome |
| | EL AL | Rome, Vienna |
| Monday Aug. 13 | S.A.S. | Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm |
| | B.O.A.C. | Teheran |
| | AIR FRANCE | Paris, London, New York |
| | S.A.A. | Nairobi, Johannesburg |
| Tuesday Aug. 14 | K.L.M. | Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Jakarta |
| | T.W.A. | Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York |
| | EL AL | Zurich, Paris |
| | SABENA | Brussels, London, Paris, New York |
| | B.O.A.C. | Rome, London |
| Wednesday Aug. 15 | S.A.A. | Rome, London |
| | P.A.L. | Karachi, Calcutta, Manila |
| | SWISS AIR | Athens, Geneva, Zurich |
| | EL AL | Nicosia, Istanbul |
| | K.L.M. | Amsterdam, London, New York |
| | B.O.A.C. | Rome, London, New York |
| Thursday Aug. 16 | S.A.S. | Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo |
| | T.W.A. | Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York |
| | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York |
| | CYPRUS AIRWAYS | Nicosia, Athens, Ankara, Istanbul |
| | HELLAS | Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens |
| | AIR FRANCE | Paris, London, New York |
| | S.A.A. | Nairobi, Johannesburg |
| Friday Aug. 17 | S.A.A. | Rome, London |
| | S.A.S. | Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm |
| | K.L.M. | Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, London, New York |
| | CYPRUS AIRWAYS | Nicosia, Port Sudan, Khartoum |
| Saturday Aug. 18 | S.A.A. | Nairobi, Johannesburg |

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday Aug. 15 | CYPRUS AIRWAYS | Nicosia |

FROM HAIFA PORT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, Aug. 15 | s.s. ATLANTIC | Naples, Cannes, New York |
| Thursday, Aug. 16 | s.s. KEDMAH | Genoa, Marseille, Naples |
| Friday, Aug. 17 | s.s. GRIMANI | Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa |

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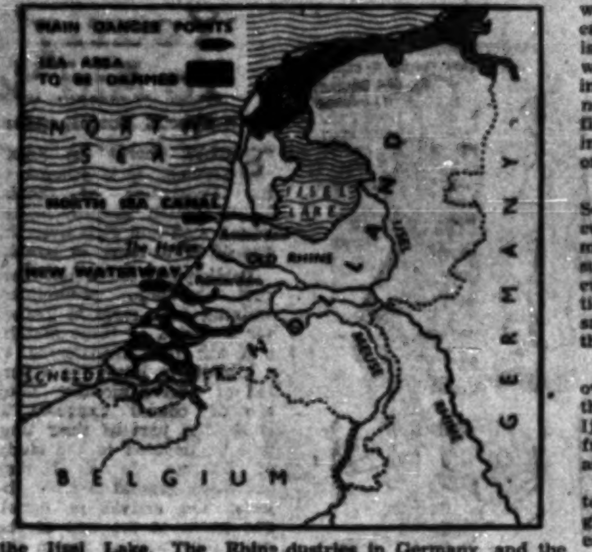
# NORTH SEA INVADES WEST HOLLAND

By HENRI SCHOUP



HOLLAND is waging a new battle against the sea. Nearly the whole of West Holland lies below sea-level, and this fertile polderland is kept dry by an ingenious system of dykes and drainage. The sea, driven out in a struggle lasting centuries, never admitted defeat, and now threatens to ruin the land by salt pollution.

Geologically, Holland is one of the most unstable parts of Europe. The base on which the country rests is slowly sinking. In fifty years Amsterdam sank 1¼ inches, and the northern provinces of Groningen and Friesland, five inches. In addition, the constant draining of the polderland, which lies five to six feet below sea-level, has led to the contraction of the tightly-packed layers of peat beneath the top soil. Thus the general level of the land is falling.

The steadily increasing difference between land sea-level encourages salt water to penetrate the land at points where land and sea are connected by canals and rivers.

### Two Danger Points

The two main danger points are the New Waterway, an artificial prolongation of the Lower Rhine, which connects Rotterdam harbour with the North Sea; and the North Sea Canal, leading to Amsterdam. Through these waterways, big enough for ships of any size, salt sea water rushes in at high tide. At low tide the current of sea water, being much heavier than fresh water, flows back very slowly, leaving behind a salty residue.

### Salt Harms Crops

Water containing more than .03 per cent chloride is harmful to crops. Sea-water, which contain 1.8 per cent chloride, is now continually polluting the fresh polder water, and in dry summers the water in the polder canals round The Hague and Rotterdam contains up to .2 per cent chloride. This means that farmers have to fetch their fresh water in trucks and barges from as far away as Leyden.

Against this assault from the sea, the Dutch have two allies: the river Rhine and the Ijsel Lake. The Rhine brings huge quantities of fresh water from the glaciers in Switzerland, and the Ijsel Lake (the former Zuyder Zee) has been a fresh-water basin since 1937. Both allies are inadequate; the water of the Rhine is polluted by the industries in Germany, and the Ijsel Lake has too little water to balance the salt invasion.

A huge plan is under way. There is, of course, no question of blocking up the waterways leading to Rotterdam and Amsterdam. But south of The Hague and Rotterdam, where Holland is divided by canals and rivers into five islands, the complex of inland waterways is to be converted into a fresh-water basin with no outlet to the sea. The first estuary there was closed in July last year by a dam one and a quarter miles long.

The problem of the North Sea canal is even more difficult. An attempt has been made, so far with little success, to force a fresh water current downstream at low tide in order to sweep the salt undercurrent back into the sea.

The second part of the overall project is to increase the fresh water supply of the Ijsel Lake by diverting water from the Rhine. This plan is as yet in the blue-print stage.

The only entirely satisfactory solution would be a gigantic project whereby all estuaries from Zeeland in the south to Groningen in the north were closed, leaving only a few waterways open for shipping. Holland, the engineers say, will have to curl up like a hedgehog to defend itself against the sea.

OFNS Copyright

# *Metula Turns to Tourism*

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

WHEN Metula was founded nearly sixty years ago, it was intended to be a village, in which Jewish farmers lived the way farmers live all over the world. The houses are small, with large backyards for cattle, ducks and pigeons, and trees planted in front of the porch. That is how the village remained, almost untouched by the general development of the country. The one really modern house in Metula belongs to the Lishansky family. It is a brown stone two storey building with a beautiful garden of fruit trees and rose bushes.

Metula's undeclared source of income used to be smuggling. Everybody knew who the smugglers were. One of them used to boast he had "all the Police from Rosh Pina to Metula in his pocket." According to official statistics, Metula used to consume hundreds of tons of salt and other ingredients, which were needed in Lebanon. From across the frontier would come sugar or another commodity whose price was higher in Palestine. The smuggling has been stopped by Israel Police.

### Every House a 'Pension'

Deprived of their land and smuggling, the inhabitants discovered a new source of income. People came there for a bit of fresh air in summer, for it is really cold in Metula after sunset. Every house became a "Pension" or "Hotel." In one hotel, live the U.N. Observers; their jeeps are parked beneath the trees. The Food inspector ruled that the farmers were not to give their customers more milk or eggs than official ration. The farmers were furious.

The real problem of Metula is water. The water from a small source near the village is hardly sufficient for drinking. In summer, water is brought by lorries. According to the Government water scheme, Metula is to get a water supply in two years' time.

The villagers are sceptical. They say the delay is due to an animosity which has deep roots in the past, when Metula used to employ all-Arab labour.

### Lebanon Territory

Most arable land belonging to the Metula villagers is in the valley which lies in Lebanon territory. Before the war, the landowners had frontier-passes to permit them to supervise the work in the fields—the workers were Lebanese Arabs. During the War of Independence the valley fell to the Israel Army, and the fields were sown for the first time by Jewish labour. The crops were never harvested because, by the Armistice agreement, the Merj Ayoun was once again ceded to Lebanon.

CINEMA NOTES:

# *Hollywood Faces Art or Eclipse*

LONDON. — THE sudden outbreak of midsummer heat has struck this town at a moment when most other subjects of conversation have temporarily faded. Even the doings of the inflammable Mossadeq have ceased to attract attention. The public is getting used to irrational behaviour on the part of public figures. One reason why the Persian "crisis" has been tolerated with a shrug is the surfeit of excitement in recent years.

The historian will have to decide how far Hollywood is responsible for this growth of scepticism. The world, as portrayed on the celluloid screen, is largely an affair of narcotics, smugglers, beautiful blondes, or wicked traitors, race-track dopesters, and other characters of uncertain principles. Their growing prestige has coincided with the rash of gangster-controlled governments, and perhaps favoured it. Hollywood is often accused of dodging the real issues, but in its own way it is faithful to the truth.

### Underworld Characters

The morons and lunatics who recently governed Germany were of the same breed as the underworld characters whose doings can be studied at the local film palace. Was it Fu-Manchu who screamed over the Berlin wireless, and Goebbels who slunk through the sewers, disguised as a Siamese dope-peddler, or the other way around? What difference is there between Boris Karloff and the chief of the secret police in Bulmania? No one knows and no one cares.

### Cinema Attendance Drops

Against this background, it is with some concern that one hears of the latest assault on civilization, namely the fall in cinema earnings. This is now said to average 10 per cent in the United States, and more in this country where television has still to become a household article. If this trend continues, there is no saying what may happen to our culture, already menaced by the growing unpopularity of radio crooners.

It is now established that in some American cities, cinema attendance has dropped by as much as 30 per cent. There are already 10 million television sets in the U.S.A., and the number is expected to triple within a few years. Even if the television screen becomes an outlet for film performances, the days of large studios, high output, and high-powered executives, seem to be numbered.

A single studio, equipped with a few competent directors, can easily turn out enough celluloid to keep television audiences happy all the year round. Hollywood, in fact, is threatened with disaster and the film moguls know it. Once the need to supply thousands of competing exhibitors with fresh products every week is gone, there will simply be no call for a vast over-capitalized film industry. Filming, in this happy age to come, may then develop into an art. This would be no bad thing and, oddly enough, the much-maligned Americans seem likely to lead in this development, from the simple fact that they have built up a television system strong enough to knock out the film industry.

### British Film Development

Here in Britain, the danger — or hope — is lessened in virtue of the fact that rearmament is currently interfering with the BBC's television programme. There are as yet only 250,000 household sets, and progress is lamentably slow. The film exhibitors are, however, fighting a rearguard action of a different sort, and it has been interesting to watch their exertions. Cinema takings have dropped off, owing to higher seat prices and general monetary tightness — the public has been stocking up on clothes instead. This trend may be reversed when utility goods become scarce, but in the meantime the British film industry is being pushed to the wall by feverish American competition and by its own inherent weakness. Most of the large studios are operating half-time or not at all, and "only" 65 British films will be produced this year, as against 300 American imporations. What is more, most of the 65 seem likely to be more popular with film audiences.

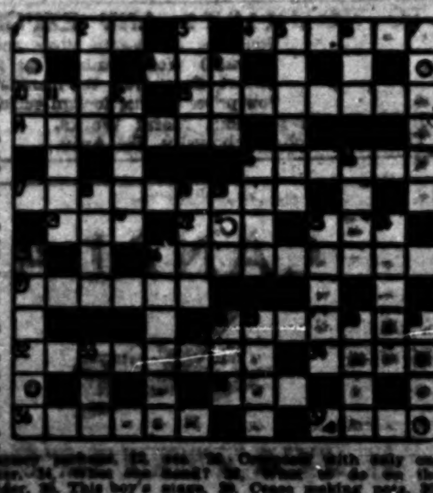
### European Solution

This unpatriotic preference for foreign — chiefly American — importations has for years been a source of indignation to local film producers. It is, however, a simple concomitant of the film industry's present organization. The best British films are as good, or better than the best American productions. But in the nature of the case, Hollywood with its vast apparatus can turn out far more competent second-rate pictures than the British studios, and the average film goer, not being a chauvinist in these matters, wants to be amused.

The French and Italians have (partly) solved this problem by turning out high-quality pictures at little cost, for a market in which American films encounter a certain sales resistance for language reasons. The British, being exposed to direct competition, have tried to beat the Americans at their own game, and failed badly, as they were bound to do. The only real solution, of course, is to scrap the whole "film industry" concept, and turn filming into an art. Once that is done, Hollywood will no longer enjoy an automatic advantage, and we may get some grown-up pictures.

*GEORGE LICHTHEIM*

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. A dog in jug? 4. It hasn't really got a parlour. 8. Meg's return is precious. 10. Finishes with the dams? 13. Aid to the forgetful. 14. Oriental flower at heart. 15. There's no case for these waters. 17. Mounted processior. 21. Set on fire. 22. Not an honest thing to do. 23. This side is best for a holiday! 26. This put the wind up many a German. 27. Letters in a native from a battle. 28. At[illegible] with a [illegible]. 32. It conveys water. 34. [illegible] is to the spider. 35. This boy's a girl! 36. Draw aimlessly. 37. This kinsman was never without a place to sleep.

DOWN. — 1. It doesn't grow in a shoe. 2. Can be very colourful when they open. 3. Mr. German. 5. Royalty responsible for a pincer movement? 6. Either way it's no good. 7. Hardest to find. 9. It's polite to call them gentle. 11. Part of S. Africa. 12. Animal you'll find amongst the [illegible]. [illegible] River with a smell, we hear. 18. Square [illegible]. [illegible] hardly be mistaken for a spade. 20. An invisible necessity. 23. Fight for old iron? 24. Fish for an old [illegible]. 25. [illegible] 28. Completely with only one hand? 29. What we do on the stage. 29. Cease making pots. 30. The feeling that you must do something. 31. Partly a North-Eastern river. 33. Gounod's initials!

FRIDAY'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Last. 4. String. 8. Pad. 10. Atom. 12. Town Hall. 14. Freight. 15. Fender. 17. Piecemeal. 21. Rev. 23. Cur. 24. Ore. 26. Notepaper. 27. Listen. 28. Forearm. 32. Cavalier. 33. Rise. 34. Way. 35. [illegible] 37. Wool.

DOWN. — 1. Leaf. 2. Shoe. 3. [illegible]

## *ON THE AIR*

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: [illegible] M.; TEL AVIV: [illegible] M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30 p.m.; 6, 9.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): a.m., 2.15 and 7.10 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.25 Melodies. 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Music from the Movies (R). 10.45 Music (R). 11.00 Ballet Music (R). 11.45 Bing Crosby (R). 12.00 M. Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Break for Music (R). 12.50 Agricultural News. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Messages from Immigrants. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.30 Classical Request Programme. 5.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 6.15 "The Political Scene." 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.45 Light Music (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Commentaries. 8.45 Shabbat Reading. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Suite No. 4 (Bach); Adolf Busch Chamber Players, Conductor: Adolf Busch; Piano Concerto (Mozart), London Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Lawrence Collingwood, Soloist: Edwin Fischer; Symphony No. 96 (Haydn), Concertgebouw Orchestra, Conductor: Edward van Beinum. 10.30 Israel Melodies (R). 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.30 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Concertante & Rondo (Mozart); Concertino for Piano & Orchestra ([illegible]); Two Interludes ([illegible]). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Light Music (R). 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn); [illegible] & Symphony No. 2 (Dvorak). 12.00 Soldiers' Programme. 12.30 Request Programme. 1.00 Literary Corner. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: A Programme in Memory of Arnold Schoenberg: "Verklaerte Nacht"; "Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte". 5.00 "The Music Master" — A Comic Opera by Pergolese (R). 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture." 6.30 Shabbat Songs (R). 6.45 Talk. 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.45 Light Music (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Guest Talk 9.00 Readings from the Scroll of Lamentations. 9.15 Talk by I. Jacobson. 9.30 Tisha B'Av Programme. 10.00 Tisha B'Av Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (22.3 M.): 6.30 p.m. French; 7.00 p.m. Ladino; 7.30 p.m. Yiddish.

Kol Zion Lagola (32.5 M.): 12.15 a.m. Oneg Shabbat. 12.30 Songs of Jerusalem. 12.45 "Sidelights from the Press"; by C. [illegible]. Tomorrow: "Lamentations". 12.30 "Jerusalem Anthology": by M. Louvish & I. [illegible].

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.91 and 24.92 M.): 7.30 News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 British Album. Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Jewish Affairs. 7.45 Curtain Up.

ARMY PROGRAMMES ([illegible] & 41.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.45 Work by Franck. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 9.00 "The Camp Dances." 10.30 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 This Week's Events. 7.45 Works 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Tchaikovsky. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Legends. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9-9.30 p.m. ([illegible] M. from U.S.A.; [illegible] M. from Tangiers).

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